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PRESCRIPTION STORE,  
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# The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

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VOL. XCV., NO. 57

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1906.

TWENTY PAGES.

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### Jeweled Hair Combs

THEY ARE MOUNTED IN GOLD, SILVER, OXIDIZED SILVER AND ANTIQUE GOLD; ALSO BEAUTIFULLY ORNAMENTED WITH OLIVENES, BRILLIANTS, ETC., FORMING A GARNISH OF BURNISHED GOLD OR A LINE OF GLITTERING STONES ACROSS THE BACK OF THE HEAD.

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Ring up DIXI H. ROSS & CO. for a supply for the house.

## British Columbia ...Fruit Jelly...

Apple—Strawberry—Raspberry—Red Currant

## 3 Glasses for 25c.

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The famous B. K. people are putting up these fine flakes. Each package contains an Elegant Piece of China. 35c. a Package. Made of Canadian wheat, for Canadian people.

## The West End Grocery Company

Phone 88. S. J. HEALD, Manager 42 Government St.

## Solution of Seal Question

**Proposal That Canada Should Be Joint Owner of the Islands.**

**In Exchange for This Present Private Rights Could Be Acquired.**

**On Settlement of Question on Atlantic This Coast Will Have Turn.**

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Upon the closing of the diplomatic exchanges between America and Great Britain with respect to the Newfoundland fisheries case, which are negotiations will be opened looking to a more satisfactory settlement of the Pacific sealing question. Some months ago the subject was brought up, but it was agreed that no immediate hurry was necessary, and it was necessary to forego this discussion until after the settlement of the question of the Newfoundland fisheries, when the seals again became the subject of formal negotiations.

Japan will be one of the parties, and Russia also will probably participate. Japan, it is understood, the Canadian pelagic sealers will be the chief obstacle to a settlement, but the diplomats hope for a solution. It will again be suggested that the United States purchase the Canadian sealers, besides giving their owners compensation. But another proposal is that the Canadian government be given a share of the rookeries owned by the United States and Japan.

Possibly some months will elapse before the question is reopened, but certainly this is one of the matters which the United States and Great Britain hope to finally and satisfactorily settle.

**American Rights in Newfoundland.**  
In regard to Newfoundland, the American and British governments are exchanging notes respecting the rights which American fishermen are entitled to under the act of 1818. Great Britain is believed to have satisfied America as to the charges that the Gloucester fishermen were the victims of illegal acts on the part of Newfoundland sealers, who, it is claimed, cut American nets. Any new treaty or arrangements affecting American fishermen in Newfoundland waters will be arranged at Washington by Secretary Root and Ambassador Durand.

**NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.**

London, Feb. 17.—The Church Missionary Society's secretary at Fuchow, China, cabled this morning that there was no cause for anxiety. All was quiet at South Shanghai.

**ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS.**

**Mining Affairs of the Week From the Nearby Districts.**

Rossland, B. C., Feb. 17.—The Le Roi was closed down for two days during the week on account of the funeral of James H. Trevor, late superintendent. As the Le Roi No. 2 gets its compressed air from the Le Roi, it too was compelled to close down and the week-end shipments for the week could not be made.

The shipments were: Centre Star, 4,110; Le Roi, 1,320; Le Roi No. 2, 570; Jumbo, 200 tons. Total for the week, 6,200, and for the year, 46,350 tons.

**SAYS JEWS GET THE MONEY.**

**Rothschild Declares Russia Does Not Withhold Funds.**

London, Feb. 17.—With reference to the report that the American funds for the relief of the Jews in Russia have not reached the proper persons, Lord Rothschild and his colleagues of the Rothschild and his colleagues of the day that such reports must refer to private remittances, since their bankers in St. Petersburg report that all sums remitted by the committee have been early acknowledged by the local relief committees. There has been no interference with the distribution of the funds. The statement concludes as follows:

"This letter will relieve the anxiety of our friends in America who contributed the larger part of our fund of over \$1,000,000."

## THORPE'S CARBONATED WATERS

ONLY TIME SHOWN AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

WERE AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA FOR EXCELLENCE

## QUEEN MARGHERITA'S VISIT.

**Dowager Queen of Italy to Visit America in May.**

New York, Feb. 17.—The rumor published at different times that the Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy will visit this country is again revived today in a despatch from Rome to the World, which says it has been definitely arranged that she shall start from Italy in May for an automobile trip in America. The Queen will come incognito under the name of Countess Stimpini, and has expressed her desire to go as far West as it is possible. Her tour will last several months.

## STRIKE AT CHICAGO.

**Possibility That 10,000 Workers Will Shortly Go Out.**

Chicago, Feb. 17.—The possibility of a general strike of ironworkers on all buildings on which material of the American Bridge Company is used suddenly increased yesterday following action by the national union officials. Orders were received in Chicago for a referendum vote immediately. There are 10,000 union ironworkers in the United States. A general strike, according to estimates, would throw out of work approximately 50,000 men in the building trades.

## RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS.

**Discovery of Great Quantities of Bombs and Poisons.**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—An important arrest of six social revolutionists lavishly provided with explosives and bombs, who, it is believed, were planning an attempt on the life of Governor-General Dubassovoff, of Moscow, was made here yesterday. The arrested persons were members of the party, a student, threw away a bomb and escaped. The police also took into custody eight terrorists belonging to another group at whose residence was found cyanide of potassium and other deadly chemicals sufficient, it is said, to kill half the population of St. Petersburg and thousands of revolutionary proclamations. It is suspected that the terrorists, failing to reach prominent persons here by open violence, are about to try the more subtle means of poison. The police have been advised of the arrest at Saratoff of the members of a social revolutionary committee instituted to incite again trouble in the province of Saratoff. Among those arrested are many students. One of the latter was found to have a poisoned dagger in his possession.

## Pacific Coast Happenings

**Statement That the Chinese Government Is Buying Rifles and Cannon.**

**Federal Commission on Valencia Wreck Start for Scene of Disaster.**

BERKELEY, Feb. 17.—Prof. Jno. Fryer, of the State University, says that a copy of a Chinese newspaper which has just reached here says that the Chinese government has ordered a million small arms and 100 cannon from manufacturers in Germany in preparation for the threatened war with foreign powers. Prof. Fryer, who has spent 30 years in China, believes that the present trouble in China is undoubtedly the result of the fact that the nation have had to deal with since relations with the Chinese kingdom were established.

**The Valencia Investigation**

Seattle, Feb. 17.—Late this afternoon the members of the federal commission investigating the Valencia disaster left here on the highspeed tender Columbine for Cape Flattery and the west coast.

**Buying Water Front Property**

Tacoma, Feb. 17.—It was reported last night that the Union Pacific Railway has made a first payment, or at least secured an option, today that the Western American Company in blocks 24, 25 and 26 on the tidelands, immediately in front of the property owned by the Tacoma Eastern Railway and that sold by the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company to the Union Pacific. The property has a water front of 1,300 feet on the bay and about 1,400 feet on the Puyallup waterway, and amounts in all to about forty acres. The purchase price is said to be about \$850,000, or the highest figure yet paid for tide lands in Tacoma. The source of the information is a letter received by a Tacoma man from Eastern friends who have been interested in the operations of the Union Pacific.

## AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 17.—Thos. Lorimer, of 451 Wilder street, was arraigned today before United States Commissioner Davidson, on the charge of manufacturing colored oleomargarine without paying the government tax of ten cents per pound, and the government officers say that his arrest marks the exposing of one of the biggest revenue frauds uncovered in this part of the country for years. Warrants are out for several other men alleged to be implicated in the frauds with Lorimer. Lorimer stood mute when arraigned today and his examination was set for Wednesday next.

**PUGET SOUND GETS \$50,000.**

**Fish Hatcheries Get Aid From the Federal Treasury.**

Washington, Feb. 17.—The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries today considered bills for the relief of the fish hatcheries and agreed to report favorably on the following among others: Utah, \$25,000; Kansas, \$25,000; New Mexico, \$25,000; Wyoming, \$25,000; Puget Sound, \$50,000; Nevada, \$25,000.

A favorable report was agreed upon on the Grosvenor bill prohibiting the use of foreign built dredges in the United States. Dredges now in use are excepted. This will permit the continuance of work at Galveston, Tex., where contractors are using foreign built dredges.

## Dominion News Notes

**Will of the Late E. B. Eddy Probated at Ottawa Yesterday.**

**Charter Asked to Build a Line From Victoria East Via Yellowhead.**

**Investigations Explode Theory of Murder in Nova Scotia Holocaust.**

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—The will of late E. B. Eddy was probated today at Hull. The estate consists of shares to the value of \$300,000 in the company. His four business partners are trustees of the estate. Mrs. Eddy gets an annuity of \$6,000 a year and the grandson \$1,000. At the end of ten years the widow will get five-eighths of the estate, the grandson one-eighth and the executors two-eighths.

Application will be made to parliament for the incorporation of the Vancouver, Fraser Valley & Southern Railway Company, to build a line from Vancouver to Blaine. Also the Fraser valley to Chilliwack. Also to Delta municipality. Application also will be made to incorporate the Pacific & Eastern Railway to build from Victoria to the north end of the island, thence to Bate Inlet and to Edmonton via the Yellowhead pass, thence to Prince Albert and Port Churchill. Hudson's Bay, with a branch from Edmonton to Duvygan.

**Adequate Insurance Supervision**

The Dominion government has under consideration the question of insurance with a view of seeing what can be done during the approaching session of parliament to preserve and maintain the confidence of the public in insurance business as now carried on in Canada. There still in the first place the question of jurisdiction. It will have to be carefully considered how far the Dominion can go without encroaching upon provincial rights. At present the Dominion conducts a careful system of inspection which has worked well. This could be extended, but there is talk of justice at one time introduced a bill giving the control of insurance to a central authority, but it was not proceeded with. The whole question is being carefully considered by the government, and matter will come up in some form during the coming summer.

**Premier Takes Holiday**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier left for Toronto today, where he will spend four or five days.

As a result of a rear-end collision on the Hull electric railway last night ten persons were injured.

Mr. Bedford, superintendent of the experimental farm at Brandon, has resigned.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was compelled to decline invitations to attend the New York Press club and Canadian club gatherings.

**New Zealand Exhibition**

Canada has applied to New Zealand for 10,000 feet of space for its exhibit at Christchurch exposition. New Zealand wants the space in the main building. Canada has agreed, providing it gets the 10,000 feet. If not it will put up a building of its own.

**Tampering With Mails**

Montreal, Dec. 17.—Alec Vermette, distributing clerk in the Montreal general postoffice, is under arrest charged with tampering with the mails.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. Hughes, chief of police of Montreal from 1888 to 1901, died this morning after a lingering illness. He was born in 1848.

**The Dominion Holocaust**

Sydney, N. S., Feb. 17.—Crown Prosecutor Hearn does not credit the theory of foul play in the burning of the Stekla house, which caused the death of Stekla, his wife and children at Dominion. He learned today that the family was preparing to leave for Austria and had piled the furniture, including the bedsteads, in one room. The theory is that he laid a mattress near the kitchen stove, a spark from which ignited the bedding. The fact that the two children were clasped in each other's arms is indicated as evidence that they were smothered while asleep.

**Compulsory Education**

St. John, N. B., Feb. 17.—A compulsory instruction bill was brought down in the legislature yesterday. All children between the ages of 6 and 16, who have not passed grade seven examination, are to have 120 days' instruction yearly.

**Judge Andrews Dead**

Quebec, Feb. 17.—Judge Frederick William Andrews of the Superior court died last night aged 71 years.

## SUIT AGAINST McCURDY.

**Action Against Former Insurance President.**

New York, Feb. 17.—The recommendation that a suit be instituted against Richard A. McCurdy, former president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and made in a letter written by United States Supreme Court Justice Peckham to the special investigation committee of the Mutual was made public today. The letter states that the suit should be begun before Mr. McCurdy leaves this country for Europe as it is reported to be his intention and its object should be to recover money which Mr. McCurdy may owe to the company.

In making this letter public, Chas. A. Peabody, president of the Mutual, gave out a letter of his own in which he said that he does not think Justice Peckham had any reason to find fault with the action of the company relative to the matter which he refers to. The Peckham letter was given to Mr. Peabody by W. H. Truesdale, the chairman of the Mutual special investigation committee to whom it was originally written. Justice Peckham was formerly a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

## INTERIOR ORE SHIPMENTS.

**Total for All Districts for the Week Were 32,453 Tons.**

Nelson, Feb. 17.—The School bill now before the Legislature amending the Public Schools act, 1905, is causing a good deal of local discussion. The general opinion being that to make the measure workable the acts should be consolidated during the present session of the House or otherwise the intention will not be grasped by the average rural school trustees.

The total ore shipments for the week from all districts were 32,453 tons and for the year to date 216,000 tons, made up as follows: Boundary, 24,545 tons; Rossland, 3,500; Slocan Kootenay, 1,958 tons. The principal shippers from the last named district were the St. Eugene, 684; Sullivan, 300; Telahene, 270; Hunter V. 170; North Star, 147; Arlington, Eric, 71; Bureka, 62, and Black Prince, 41. Besides these there were two new shippers, Ruth, 23 and Alice, 20. The Granby smelter received 18,084 tons, Dominion Copper 4,743; B. C. Copper, 1,730; Rail, 652 tons; Hall Mine, 974 and Marysville, 304 tons. The weekly feature of receipts at Trail was 80 tons from the Snowstorm, a Montana mine, a shipment from the Ben Hur of Republic camp, 89 tons, besides shipments from the North Star, for long closed down at East Kootenay. While other ones were received from the Bountiful, besides the usual shipments from Rossland and Slocan.

## Grand Trunk Buying Land

**Reported Fourteen Thousand Acres Have Been Purchased at Metlakatla.**

**Lands Have Been Secured From Indians Subject to Official Approval.**

VANCOUVER, Feb. 17.—It is reported here that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is buying more land in the vicinity of the proposed terminus at Kaiaen Island. The deal has been made with the Indians of the north by E. G. Russell, representative of the Grand Trunk Pacific. For the fourteen thousand acres the railway company will pay \$7.50 per acre. The Indians wish to have part of this amount divided amongst their number immediately. In order to carry out the deal on amicable terms the railway company will probably meet this demand.

Negotiations were opened with the Indians three weeks ago and the affair was carried out with the greatest secrecy. The meeting was called at Old Metlakatla, south of Port Simpson, on Monday morning, February 5th. It continued until the night of the following Friday. Mr. Russell first asked to purchase the entire reserve of the Indians on Kaiaen Island, Digby Island and the mainland north of the town of Metlakatla. The Indians would not consent to sell more than fourteen thousand acres. Bishop Duvernet was present, and assisted the Indians in their negotiations. Indian Agent Morrow was also on hand, partially as representative of the Dominion government.

Digby Island lies to the west of Kaiaen Island, towards the open sea, while the land now purchased on the mainland at Metlakatla is very much more accessible from a shipping standpoint than any part of Kaiaen Island.

**BALFOUR'S OPPONENT.**

**Son of Sir Samuel Montague to Contest Ex-Premier's Election.**

London, Feb. 17.—L. S. Montague, a son of Sir Samuel Montague, the well known banker, will be the Liberal candidate for the city of London against former Premier Balfour.

**DENTAL STUDENTS' DUEL.**

**French Knights of the Forceps Try Bout With Foils.**

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Two students at the University of Pennsylvania, whose homes are in Paris, today fought a duel on Franklin field with foils to settle a dispute which occurred in the classroom. The principals were Georges Emile T. Belmont and Clairaire Marie Bondy, both of Paris. The two men are members of the senior class of the university dental school. The meeting was witnessed by thirty-five students, Pierre Jean Rousset, another French student, acted as referee. The bout lasted for fifteen minutes. Toward the end of the affair Bondy, who did most damage and who was the only one to bring blood, slashed Belmont's sword forearm, inflicting a gash about four inches long. The referee, however, awarded the bout to Belmont, inasmuch as he had made the first three touches upon his opponent's body.

## Occupation of The Elysee

**Inauguration of France's New President to Be Marked by Eclat.**

**First Occasion In Which Transmission of Office Has Been Direct.**

**Present Incumbent Will Have Opportunity to Inaugurate Improvement.**

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The assumption of the office of the chief executive of the French republic on this occasion is marked out from previous inaugurations by the fact that, until M. Falliere's arrival at the Elysee, no President of the third republic has ever found his predecessor there to formally transmit the powers conferred on him by the constitution. Either because of assassination, sudden death, or resignation of office an interval always intervened which the cabinet has exercised executive powers, has preceded the beginning of each new presidential term, and for one or other of those reasons the function of installation has been denuded of ceremony. When the first president, M. Thiers, resigned in May, 1873, the country was passing through a very critical period of its history, and his successor, McMahon, merely consented to accept office as provisional president and it was only in November of that year that he agreed to continue for the full septennate, destined to be cut short by his resignation.

Grevy's succession passed off quietly and unostentatiously and at his re-election there was no necessity for a transmission of powers. Carnot filled the place left vacant by Grevy's practically enforced retirement owing to the decoration scandal, and the direct transmission of his powers by him to his successor was seized upon by the government as an occasion for breaking away from the dull routine usually observed. The cabinet decided that the event should be made more significant and he used to impress the people with ease working of the Republic machine even when its chief part had to be changed. M. Falliere will have plenty of opportunity for the display of tact in which new surroundings for his removal from the somewhat humble official residence of the President of the senate at the palace of Luxembourg to the palace of the Elysee. The palace of the Elysee should influence the ideas of its occupant with its remarkable record of royal and imperial predecessors and its regal embellishment and furnishings. Besides the Elysee, however, the new president has the choice of three splendid national palaces wherein to make his country home. M. Falliere may possibly depart from the usual custom and continue to reside in his little country house at Loupillon in the department of the Lot-et-Garonne, surrounded by his beloved vines.

**His Tragic, Sudden Death**

found the nation again in distress when Loubet took over the presidency. The opportunity afforded by the completion of his entire term by a popular President, and the direct transmission of his powers by him to his successor was seized upon by the government as an occasion for breaking away from the dull routine usually observed. The cabinet decided that the event should be made more significant and he used to impress the people with ease working of the Republic machine even when its chief part had to be changed. M. Falliere will have plenty of opportunity for the display of tact in which new surroundings for his removal from the somewhat humble official residence of the President of the senate at the palace of Luxembourg to the palace of the Elysee.

**The President's Daily Walk**

Every morning without exception no matter what sort of weather, he has quitted the Luxembourg after a slight breakfast at about eight o'clock and started on a walk of six or seven miles through the streets of the city. This has been his daily practice for years. Each day he makes a slight change in his route, but generally arranges so that he shall pass along the grand boulevards. It is somewhat remarkable that he is rarely recognized. Returning to his residence, M. Falliere devotes himself to his voluminous correspondence already prepared for him by his two secretaries. Luncheon at mid-day is a very simple but plentiful meal.

**VEUVIUS' OUTBURST.**

**Volcano's Activity Increasing and Lava Still Flows.**

Naples, Feb. 17.—The activity of Mount Vesuvius is increasing. Loud explosions are heard and incandescent stones are being thrown to a height of 100 feet. A stream of lava threatens the wall which was erected to protect the station of the Funicular railroad. Many tourists are gathering here to witness the spectacle.

**NANAIMO GOSSIP.**

**Verdict of Coroner's Jury in Cumberland Suicide—News Notes.**

Nanaimo, Feb. 17.—The following is the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury at Cumberland empaneled to enquire into the death of Robert Duncan, who committed suicide a few days ago: "We, the jury, find that Robert Duncan met his death by gunshot discharged by himself while in a state of temporary insanity."

The Ladysmith Lumber Company's new sawmill, situated between Fiddick's Junction and Ladysmith, commenced operations this morning. The capacity of the mill is 40,000 feet per day, and the mill is located in the midst of a heavily wooded district.

Prospects for a large membership in the Nanaimo Rod and Gun Club are exceedingly bright. Present indications are that the club's membership will exceed 100 by the end of the month.

Alexander Stang was brought up from Ladysmith today with a broken leg, received this morning in a helicopter mine. The unfortunate man is a Scotsman who has only been out in this country about two weeks. The accident was caused by a fall of coal.



# A Gas Stove

DOES THE WORK

## While You are Getting Dressed

Preparing breakfast in time to catch the 7 o'clock car means good-by to sleep an hour earlier—that is, if you are using a fuel stove. If you buy a Gas Stove you will save thirty minutes every morning, and thirty minutes more sleep to the man who works hard is a consideration. Call and see our stock. We have two special lines—

A "New Process" single oven range for \$10.00  
A "New Process" double oven range for \$18.50

\$5.00 will pipe an ordinary house, and there is no charge for connecting to main.

VICTORIA GAS CO., Ltd.

35 Yates Street

## The Unhappy Hungarians

### Emperor's Edict Dissolving Parliament May Lead to Bloodshed.

Buda Pest, Feb. 17.—The possible consequences of the dissolution of the Hungarian parliament by the crown, which is set for next Monday, serve to arouse certain feelings of fear both here and at Vienna for an act in the constitutional drama will then be played in the Hungarian capital that may bring violence and bloodshed. If the members of parliament refuse to obey the royal rescript dissolving the body, the only course left to the crown will be to clear the house by force of arms. It is not yet known in what manner the various parties composing the coalition will accept the dissolution. Some reports are to the effect that they will lodge a united protest against it, and others that each component party will be allowed to act in this respect as it may see fit. A final meeting to decide what attitude the coalition will adopt will be held tomorrow. As a basis for the possible refusal of the deputies to dissolve it is contended that the

**Emperor's Act Unconstitutional**  
but upon this point there is much divergence of opinion even among the Hungarian opposition leaders. General Nyr, who has been appointed the King's commissioner to read the rescript dissolving parliament, is the most interesting figure in the events scheduled for Monday. He represents the King and has been lodged in the royal palace at Buda Pest. He is an Hungarian by birth, and is the youngest general in the army. He was a member of the chamber of deputies until a few months ago, and is familiar with the workings of that body. He was formerly minister for national defence in the cabinet of Count Tisza.

**Chamber Without Functions**  
The members of the present chamber of deputies were elected a year ago, but, owing to continued conflict between the crown and the parliamentary opposition since then, the chamber has been practically without functions of any kind. The King can call new elections without ninety days from the date of dissolving parliament, and many believe this will be done.

The object of the crown in calling new elections would be to weaken or break the power of the present coalition which has been arrayed against it for twelve months. These elections could not be held under the proposed suffrage rights with the chamber of deputies.

The commercial treaties with Austria, Prussia, Germany, Italy and other countries must be ratified before March 1, and, there being no parliament, this will be done by the Hungarian ministry.

### EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

St. George, Island of Grenada, B. W. I., Feb. 17.—Two prolonged though slight earthquake shocks, corresponding in time with those felt in the Island of St. Lucia, were experienced here today.

Port-de-France, Island of Martinique, Feb. 18.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 1:40 p.m. today which was followed by three slight disturbances. The undulations cracked the walls of buildings. No detonations were heard. Mount Pelée is quiet.

## INDIGESTION

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves are affected. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMATIC STOMACH NERVES over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misadventure, over-eating and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart, and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, usually puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion and a hundred other things every one ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other, have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health.

For the free book Book 1 on Dyspepsia and the "Health Token" on the Heart "Token" you must Book 3 on the Kidneys address Dr. Shoop, Book 4 for Women Book 106 Rachee, Book 5 for Men Book 106 Rachee, Book 6 on Rheumatism you want Book 106.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

### SATOLLI'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Rome, Feb. 17.—Cardinal Satolli, former papal delegate to the United States, today sent a message of congratulation to President Roosevelt on the marriage of Miss Roosevelt to Congressman Longworth.

### DEFAULTER RETURNS.

Levitating Toronto Bank Clerk Comes Back From West Indies.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 17.—Edward St. George Danahy, the defaulting teller of the Bank of Toronto, whose extradition was granted January 27, left Kingston today under police escort for the north side of the island, where he will embark for Canada. The prisoner was accompanied by his wife.

### MR. McCALL'S CONDITION.

Invalid Has Slight Rally and Will Probably Live Through Night.

Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 17.—Late tonight Mr. McCall's condition is reported as very grave, but it is believed that he will live through the night. Early this evening he had a slight rally, but this was followed by a sinking spell. All the members of the family are present tonight, and they expected to be called to Mr. McCall's bedside at any moment. With Mrs. McCall are her five sons and her daughters, Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley and Mrs. Robert McClure.

## Local News

**Fur Trade Active.**—Business in costly furs is looking up. C. A. Harrison of the Grand sold one black bear, one silver-tip grizzly and two Yukon wolf skins.

**The Hold-up Men.**—The couple of alleged hold-up men, Percy Wiggs and Ralph Huett, did not appear for trial in the police building court yesterday. The police being engaged in securing further evidence against them. It seems that Huett was employed by Ferrier, the bootblack and knew that the Italian would be taking \$75 home with him on the night of the hold-up.

**Work for Hospital.**—The little play of the "Sleeping Beauty" which was given last week for the benefit of the children's ward of the Jubilee Hospital was a great financial success. The children who took part are all delighted, as the prize for selling the most tickets was won by Miss Madeline Davies, who took the part of "Queen." This young lady sold nearly 140 tickets.

**An Enquiry.**—Capt. Parry, R.N., of H.M.S. Esquimaux, writes the Colonist the following explanatory letter: "Would it be possible for you to assist me in any way to obtain more definite news concerning the man Rhodes mentioned herein. The publicity of a newspaper seems the only chance." Capt. Parry received a letter from Mary Hannah Rhodes, North Lancaster, Eng., inquiring of the members of their company adhere strictly to their proper section, the roll being called by section commanders only, who will after parade furnish the company sergeant-major with the orders.

**Regimental Order.**—The following order has been issued by Lt.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding the First Regiment on this question: "The following have been taken on the strength from the date hereafter mentioned and will assume the regimental number opposite his name: No. 264, Gr. S. Dumbleton, 12-2-00. Officers commanding companies will see that on all parades the names of the members of their company adhere strictly to their proper section, the roll being called by section commanders only, who will after parade furnish the company sergeant-major with the orders.

**Cannery's Plea.**—The representations of the British Columbia Cannery Association that the industry would be seriously harmed if the government were to impose a duty on tinplate have been endorsed by Mr. R. G. Macpherson, M.P., in a communication to Ottawa. The position of the salmon cannery on this question has already been explained and their arguments have been laid before the tariff commission in order if possible to offset the efforts of Morrisburg, Ont., people, who are striving to have a protective duty imposed on tinplate. Before the tariff commission received Mr. R. G. Macpherson's letter, the Morrisburg industry, when started, would represent an investment of \$750,000, and \$1,600,000 would be spent annually. This would be divided as follows: Labor, \$400,000; steel, \$800,000; imported tin, \$400,000. The company would produce 30,000 tons of tinplate each year.

**Ladies' Musical Club.**—An increasing interest is being aroused in the Ladies' Musical Club, which gives its initial concert on Saturday afternoon, March 3. It is understood that the active membership already numbers fifty or more. The club has a strong working and musical committee, headed by Mr. (Dr.) Powell, honorary president. The following ladies will take part in the first concert, assisted by Dr. Nash: Mrs. Lamont, Miss Miles, Miss Leveson and Miss Violet Powell. Any ladies desiring to join the club as active or non-active members can do so by submitting their names to any of the following officers, fee yearly, active members \$1, and non-active \$2: Officers, honorary president, Mrs. (Dr.) Powell; president, Mrs. Hermann Roberson; vice-presidents, Mrs. R. Nash and Mrs. W. B. Green; secretary, Miss Violet Powell; treasurer, Miss Lagrang; cornet, Mrs. Harry Young; Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Miss Plummerfeld. Full particulars of the programme for the first concert and rules of the new club will appear in the next Sunday's issue.

## Governor McInnes From the Yukon

### Tells Purpose of His Present Mission to the Federal Capital.

### Amend Mining Laws Reorganize Civil Service Develop Dredging.

Governor McInnes is back among old friends, and, however much his honorable title and official entourage may be to the contrary, he is in the Yukon Territory, or when he passes to the north coast, he has thrown off all the restraints of high position to chat in the freest and friendliest manner with old Victoria acquaintances since his arrival in the city. This, his first trip to the scene of his former triumphs since he went north on a public standpoint, was a few hours been the occasion of much hand-shaking, hearty greeting and many enquiries on the part of the many admirers of the "boy from Alberni," to all of which he confessed that he was in the best of health and spirits, had made a good trip down, was glad to find himself in Victoria, and hoped to stay a week before resuming his journey East. Meanwhile he is comfortably housed at the Dallas Hotel.

To a Colonist reporter Mr. McInnes stated that he had a definite purpose in coming out so soon after assuming the reins of government. Part of his programme could be told, and part required that

**A Diplomatic Silence** should be observed. As to the former, probably the most important, at any rate from a public standpoint, was the question of water supply for dredging and hydraulic mining. This harked back to the days of the Treadgold concession which had been abandoned and its privileges ceded to the government. That had not done good, and now, in executing the necessary engineering works to bring the water where it was required for use. Those who had followed the history of gold mining in the Yukon since the boom times knew that the day of the miner with pick and shovel, who sunk a pit and found gold, had passed. Now, however, is that the present operations consisted in washing the gold from the benches and banks of the streams. After this was done, the work of saving was completed by dredges. This process required a large quantity of water, and for several years it had been realized that in order to put the territory on a satisfactory basis, a gigantic water scheme would have to be carried out. On the assumption that the government

**Helps Those Who Help Themselves** a number of wealthy Klondikers formed a company, engaged surveyors and induced the federal government to send an expert hydraulic engineer—Mr. Thibadeau of Quebec—to report on the whole project. The result is that plans have been made and estimates prepared. It is proposed to construct an immense flume—almost a river bed, in fact—of the length of 50 miles, at a cost of \$5,000,000. This work will occupy three years and when completed will deliver 15,000 miners inches of water continuously to the benches of all the principal creeks where the proposed operations are to be carried on. These creeks are much higher than Dawson or the Klondike River, hence the impossibility of getting any adequate supply of water to them except by means of some such gigantic gravitation scheme as proposed. The creeks to be served in the first instance are Hunker, Eldorado, Dominion and Bonanza.

**Believes in Yukon** Turning for a moment to the dredging question, Mr. McInnes said: "I believe the future of the Yukon Territory will be incomparably greater than its past. There is a disposition among outsiders to regard the Yukon as a played-out mine. We are approaching a time, nearing it rapidly, when the prosperity of 1896 will be exceeded, and it will not be prosperity of the glittering tin-pot type either. The Yukon is not a place for one-man mining. It used to be considered as a place where a man could make every other mining place. But that order of things is gone. The hills of gold-bearing gravel are immense, and the methods employed in mining them are of the latest and best. There are five dredges there now, and seven more will be added next summer. Just as an evidence of the success that has been attained by dredging, I may say that the Bear Creek dredge was put to work on

**The Boyle Concession** That dredge, installed in position there, cost very nearly \$300,000. It has a capacity to handle over 2,000 cubic yards per day. If it had been installed early enough in the season it would have paid for itself. It was in operation a few days over one month, and cleaned up considerably over \$100,000. To show the economical method of working the ground, the concession placed, I might say, that this was accomplished by the employment of 11 men. It proved a tremendous success. The same company is bringing in two more of the same size and capacity. This is a sister of the largest dredge in the world. The other is at Oroville, California, where it is engaged in dredging in the world. Down there they have 23 dredges. By the end of the summer of 1907 we will have that number in the Yukon."

**Limited Working Period** "You must bear in mind," said Mr. McInnes, "that the working period is limited. It begins on May 1st and ends on October 31st. It is equal to ten months in lower latitudes, because they have practically no night, and three 8-hour shifts are worked, so that operations are practically continuous."

**\$1,000 PILE CURE.** A Thousand Dollar Guarantee goes with every bottle of Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid—the only certain cure for every form of Piles.

George Cook, St. Thomas, Ont., writes: "Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid cured me of a very bad case of Piles of over ten years' standing. I had tried everything but got no permanent cure till I used Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid. I had Bilhd and Bleeding Piles, and suffered everything. Ointment and local treatments failed, but Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid cured me perfectly."

Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally which removed the cause of Piles. \$1, all druggists, or the Wilson-Pyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

## Which Salt?

Salt for the Bones, salt for the Brain,  
Salt for the Nerves, relieves the Strain,  
Salt for the Country, salt for the Town,  
Salt to keep people from breaking down.  
Salt for the Kitchen, salt for the Table,  
Salt for the Delicate, salt for the Able,  
Salt for the Simple, salt for the Wise,  
Salt for Children, increases their size.  
Salt of the Earth, without a Fault,  
Salt of Life—it is

## CEREPOS' SALT

Wholesale Agents—R. P. Riethe & Co., Ltd., Victoria.

of gold would have been at least \$11,000,000, and he had no doubt that under the dredging system the large figures of early days would be exceeded and \$20,000,000 or even \$25,000,000 would be thought nothing of.

The next matter of importance demanding his presence at Ottawa was the mining code. This had been more or less defective, and whilst its deficiencies had not been felt so much in prosperous times, now that the country was settling down to serious business, it was absolutely necessary to make many amendments so as to bring the Mining Laws of the Yukon

in line with those of Alaska. Said he: "We are at the stage when we must attract capital. We must make it better for the miner and safer for the investor. We include in this code a provision against the future granting of concessions, too, and as a substitute we have made provision for the grouping of a large number of claims together. We have made that easier in days gone by by concessions granted have not been worked in the spirit of the government at all, and that is one of the big questions in the country."

**Civil Service Reform** "Then," said Mr. McInnes, "I have in hand an extensive civil service reform scheme. As a matter of fact we have practically the same staff as in the rush days and economies and reorganization are the order of the day. We have a slender staff of officials now, and the government work is done as well as in any section of the Dominion, but we shall have to cut down expenses and I want to do it with the least inconvenience to the members of the staff, and whilst at Ottawa I hope to submit a plan for the reorganization of the service in order to put the territory on a satisfactory basis."

Speaking generally, Mr. McInnes said Dawson and the tributary country contained today about 5,000 people, as law-abiding and peaceful as any in Canada. In fact, said he, "I noticed things very quiet and orderly not to say peaceful in the country. I saw a well-kept town, so that in Dawson. We still have 200 North West Mounted Police in the territory and life and property are as safe as here."

**Splendid Veins** By the way, do not forget that Windy Arm is under my jurisdiction and is going to be a well-kept territory, one of the best mining districts in the west. I do not pose as a mining expert, but I have been there, and I have seen with my own eyes

Governor McInnes declared that although the past winter had been the coldest since any record has been kept, the official thermometer registering as low as 86 degrees below zero, there had been no suffering and but little discomfort in this outpost of the north, or as it is now called the half-way house to Nome. Although wood is scarce coal is plentiful and retail at the not exorbitant rate of \$12 a ton. Quartz mining is developing slowly, but coal mining is rapidly becoming a factor and a charter was being applied for this coming session to build a railway fifteen miles to a new deposit of good bituminous coal. Altogether this, so recently, pioneer country of hardships, untold sufferings and death, is today replete with many of the comforts and not a few of the luxuries and advantages of civilization, and Mr. McInnes is proud to be its chief commissioner.

### TRAVEL WITH SAFETY

By the road of a thousand wonders, which is the Southern Pacific Company's scenic Shasta route and coast line. California offers many attractions to the tourist and health-seeker; the ideal place to spend a vacation. Rates, reservations and all information at Union Ticket Office, 608 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. E. E. Ellis, General Agent.

### ARRIVALS AT LOCAL HOTELS.

**The Driad**  
Sig Lewis, Seattle; C. Ed. Smith, Montreal; H. M. Adams, Seattle; W. W. Brighton, St. Paul; J. W. Fredon and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Chas. Easly and wife, Miss Esley, Canal Fulton, O.; J. J. Esley, Seattle; J. H. Uhlmann and wife, Cincinnati, O.; Miss Buchanan, Cincinnati, O.; J. E. Brownlee, Moose Jaw, S. T. Arundel, and daughter, Winnipeg; F. F. Busted and wife, F. S. Dunbar, Winnipeg; H. W. Marshall, Toronto; A. H. Bevis, W. Beverly Robinson, Montreal; C. W. Barr, H. H. Ramage, Winnipeg; C. M. Woodworth, W. A. Cutler, O. J. E. Brownlee, Moose Jaw, W. Schmidt, London; W. D. Rainer, Mrs. Rallston, Vancouver; T. F. Adams, Minneapolis.

**The Victoria**  
J. W. Burk, city; H. Robbing, Lady-smith; Mrs. Cora Fitch, Seattle; S. W. Sawyer, Nanaimo; Chas. Butler, Port Townsend; Ed. Moeller, Chama, N. J.

**The King Edward**  
Ivan D. Smith, Montreal; H. J. Donney, North Saanich; L. M. Smith, R. M. Kalberg, Vancouver; James McGovern, Ladysmith; Jno. McIntosh, Vancouver.

**The Dominion**  
Thos. H. Simpson, Portland Island; R. L. Miller, Jas. S. Hill, Vancouver; Duncan Christie, Donald McLeod, Winnipeg; Parker Clark, Crofton; W. Hamilton, Salt Spring Island; Sam Henderson, Winnipeg; J. H. Welt, city; Jas. Graham, Nicola; Dr. Glendon Moody and wife, Ed. J. Gaudet, J. E. Taylor, C. J. Fox, Vancouver; H. Grant, Cumberland; Miss Beatrice Courshley, Archie Cavin, Nanaimo; H. Fretworth, city.

### PERSONAL.

R. H. Jamieson arrived from the Sound on the Princess Beatrice yesterday afternoon.

Dan McInnes was a passenger from the Sound on the Princess Beatrice yesterday.

Mrs. David Pim, who visited friends in Victoria recently, died in Sault Ste. Marie on February 10th. She had been postmistress for forty years at that post.

O. E. Cartwright, C.P.R. divisional engineer of the E. & N. railway, is registered at the Driad. He is here to hold a conference with Mr. J. S. Dennis on Island developments.

F. F. Busted of Vancouver is in the city on C. P. R. business.

Mr. McBride, wife and daughter, parents of the Premier, are guests at the Gordon, enjoying the quiet of that family hotel. Mrs. Allison, their daughter from Greenwood, is spending a few weeks as their guest.

Mr. Ogilvie, who is opening the new hardware store in F. Carne's old stand, is at the Gordon.



## DON'T WORRY

About past errors. It is never too late to amend. In future refuse to pay more than our prices for anything in the way of groceries.

Here are a few temptations worth trying for a few days:

20-lb. Sack B. C. Sugar .....\$1.10  
Lipton's Pickles (to introduce them) .20c  
Finest Creamery Butter .....35c  
Apples in Gallon Tins .....35c

### CARNE'S

Up-to-Date Cash Grocery  
Corner Government and Fort Streets  
'Phone 586

## MR. MARCONI'S PLATFORM

In seeking your suffrages, I state my position: I am a Socialist, that is, I believe that a system of Co-operation for all—to be better than that of competition. I find my ethical ideas conflict with those of some Socialists, though I, too, recognize the class struggle, and the materialistic base of all evolution. To be free, I stand as an INDEPENDENT.

I am first, last and always for the interests of the workers, in field, mine and factory—for all who feel most heavily the evils of competition; and am for woman's suffrage, and an eight-hour day. I have fought, and will continue to fight, for most thorough inspection of all railways and vessels, and their equipments, safeguards to machinery, and all that makes for safety of human life.

Compulsory free education—the abolition of the Senate, and also of property qualification for office.

Direct Legislation, through the Initiative and Referendum, that the people may govern themselves direct, and so kill off grafting of Trusts, Corporations, and their greedy lawyers.

I oppose granting blocks of government lands to corporations to hold for rise in value, to the detriment of actual settlers.

I would vote against annuity to ex-cabinet ministers.

The Socialist platform is mine.

I ask the workers and right-thinkers to help me to meet campaign expenses—the Inquiries \$200 deposit fee and printing, etc., \$200 more. I am compelled to do this as I have no party at my back.

My Treasurer is O. Lee Charlton, P. O. Box 60.

Yours for humanity.

W. H. MARCONI.  
97½ Fort St. P. O. Box 394.

## Liberal-Conservative Association

A General Meeting Will Be Held On

Tuesday, 20th inst.,

In Adelphi Block, at 8 o'clock.

### BUSINESS

To consider the advisability of placing a Candidate in the field.

All Liberal-Conservative voters of Victoria are invited to attend.

Admission by ticket only, to be obtained from members of the Executive.

A. E. McPHILLIPS, President.

THOS. CASHMOR, Secretary.

## CARBONS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p. m., on Monday, March 12, next, for the following Carbons, viz.:

5,000—14-inch x 12-inch solid.  
5,000—14-inch x 12-inch solid.  
35,000—7-16-inch x 12-inch copper-coated.  
35,000—7-16-inch x 12-inch copper-coated.  
10,000—7-16-inch x 8-inch copper-coated.

Prices quoted must include delivery at the city's electric lighting station, Telegraph Street, and must be properly signed, sealed and addressed to the undersigned (from whom also specifications may be obtained), and endorsed "Tender for Carbons."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,  
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.  
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., February 17, 1906.

## HAZELTON and BULKLEY VALLEY

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at B. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospecting groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business. Fourteen years in business at Hazelton. DROP ME A LINE.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

### PRICES MODERATE. CALL AND INSPECT.

## JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

PORCELAIN, CLOISONNE, SATSUMA. BRONZE WARES AND IVORY WORK. SILK in all colors for sale by the yard; also Art Embroidery, Table and Cushion Covers, etc. A large variety of Fancy Drapery, including 24 yards, curtains, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.

61 DOUGLAS ST., Balmoral Block, VICTORIA, B. C.

## E. A. Harris & Co.

35 FORT STREET

\$250—Craighead road, 1 lot, 55x226.

\$2,000—2 corner lots, Oak Bay avenue.

\$2,100—Johnson street, half lot, below Blanchard.

\$2,000—7½ acres within city limits.

\$400—1 lot, Oak Bay, facing sea.

\$3,200—6 room cottage, 4 acres, on Cadboro Bay road.

\$2,500—New 5 room cottage, 1-1/4 acre; fine location, 5 minutes from car.

\$5,250—10 room house, 2 lots, Stanley avenue.

### NOTICE.

The following are the names of the officers of the Shipwrights and Caulkers' Association of Victoria and Esquimalt for 1906:

President—W. Thompson.  
Vice-President—D. Kelly.  
Secretary—H. MacBurnie.  
Treasurer—W. Atkins.

### NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next meeting for a transfer to J. R. Sargent, of Victoria, B. C., of my license to sell liquor at retail on the premises known as the "Garlick's Head," 23 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1906.

HARRY E. MORTON.

### BUSINESS EXCHANGE & EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

22 TROUNCE AVE. TELEPHONE 97.

We have many inquiries for people wanting to invest either in Business or Real Estate. Owing to this fact, we are adding REAL ESTATE to our BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Have you anything to offer in either lines? Let us know at once. Do you want to buy? Call and see us.

INSIDE BUSINESS PROPERTY—\$13,000; 10 per cent. on investment.

(\$50,000 was refused for this in boom days.)

BUSINESS PROPERTY—\$3,500; returns 10 per cent. on investment.

We have many more just as good on our list.

Our Business Opportunities are few but good.

CANDY AND CIGAR STORE—\$450.

OUTSIDE BUSINESS—\$800.

MANUFACTURING—\$3,000.

LIQUOR BUSINESS—\$4,000.

CONTRACTING BUSINESS—Half interest.

MILK BUSINESS—\$1,700.

GOOD ROOMING HOUSE BUSINESS—\$1,300.

MALE AND FEMALE LABOR supplied at short notice.

Country orders promptly attended to.

We would be willing to take an agency for reliable proposition or business house.

## Terms of Sprinkling

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., for three pairs of horses of sufficient strength to draw the two



# CAUGHT BY THE GRIP-- RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

## La Grippe Is Epidemic Catarrh.

LA GRIPPE spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are all subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

La grippe is well-named. The original term, la grippe, is French, but it has been shortened by the busy American to one word "grip."

Without any intention of doing so, a new word has been coined which describes the disease exactly.

The ailment clings to the patient as tenaciously as if some terrible giant had clutched him in a fatal clasp.

Men, women and children—whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of this terrible monster.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip caught you? If so, read the following letters.

These testimonials will show you the quickest and best means of ridding yourself of this tenacious disease and its after-effects.

**Suffered Twelve Years From After-Effects of La Grippe.**

Mr. Victor Patneaud, 828 Madison St., Topeka, Kas., a well-known carpenter and member of Knights and Ladies of Security, writes:

"Twelve years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe and I never really recovered my health and strength—but grew weaker every year, until I was unable to work.

"Two years ago I began using Peruna and it built up my strength so that in a couple of months I was able to go to work again.

"This winter I had another attack of la grippe, but Peruna soon drove it out of my system.

"My wife and I consider Peruna a household remedy."

**Pneumonia Followed La Grippe—Pe-ru-na, the Remedy That Brought Relief.**

Mr. T. Barneett, West Aymer, Ontario, Can., writes:

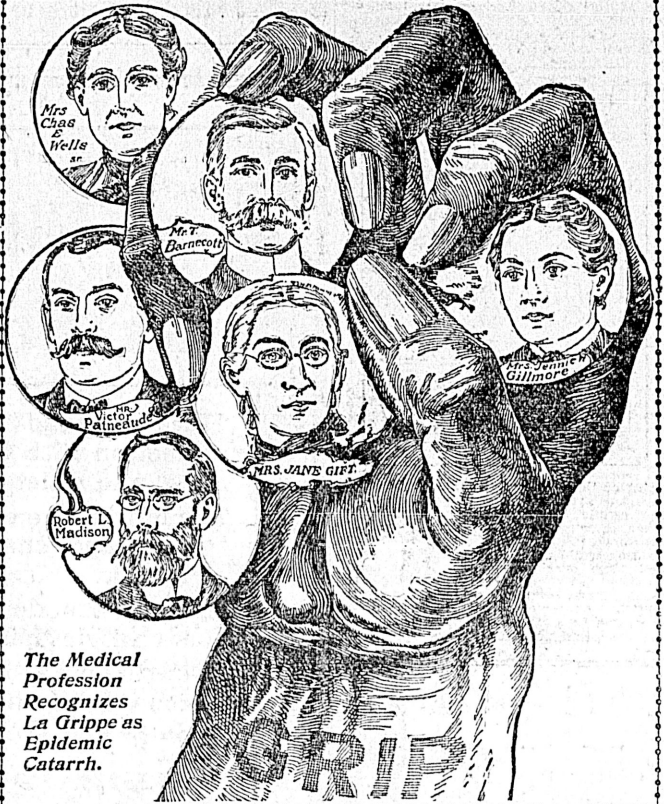
"Last winter I was ill with pneumonia after having la grippe. I took Peruna for two months, when I became quite well, and I can say that any one can be cured by it in a reasonable time and at little expense.

"Every time I take a cold, I take some Peruna, which makes me well again.

"I also advised it for my daughter who was so ill with prostration that she could not follow her trade of dress making.

"A bottle of Peruna made such a change in her that she has been able to follow her trade ever since.

"I also induced a young lady, who was all run down and confined to the house, to take Peruna, and after taking Peruna for three months she is able to follow her trade of tailoring.



"I can recommend Peruna for all such who are ill and require a tonic."

**Systemic Catarrh, the Result of La Grippe. Pe-ru-na Receives Credit for Present Good Health.**

Mrs. Jennie W. Gilmore, Box 44, White Oak, Ind. Ter., formerly Housekeeper for Indiana Reform School for Boys, writes:

"Six years ago I had la grippe, which was followed by systemic catarrh.

"The only thing I used was Peruna and Manalin, and I have been in better health the last three years than for years before.

"I give Peruna all the credit for my good health."

**Pe-ru-na—A Tonic After La Grippe.**

Mrs. Chas. E. Wells, Sr., Delaware, Ohio, writes:

"After a severe attack of la grippe, I took Peruna and found it a very good tonic."

Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes: "I had a severe spell of la grippe which left me with systemic catarrh. A friend advised me to try Peruna. The third bottle completed the cure."

## SEEN BY THE MAN IN THE GALLERY

### Week's Business of the Legis- lature In House and Committees.

The absence of the Premier from the House makes a greater difference than outsiders would imagine. During the three or four days that he was away, in obedience to the claims of family ties, at a time of bereavement and sorrow, the business of the House lagged, and the proceedings became listless, and almost lifeless. The week was not entirely because by common consent controversy was laid aside, but that a personality was missing, and with it the force and magnetism that constitutes leadership. His return in sombre attire, with pale and drawn features bearing testimony to the suffering he had endured, furnished the occasion for one of those silent but impossible demonstrations of which the only outward and visible sign is a hand-grip, but which testifies to the endurance of sympathy and friendship even among the animosities of political warfare. The occasion may have had some influence, but the hush with which the rising of the Premier was received was a testimony to something tangible, and as it is becoming more noticeable week by week it cannot be entirely due to transient causes. It is doubtful if British Columbia has for many years had a Premier whose utterances have been received with more respectful attention or consideration. More than once during the heat of debate last week he poured on the troubled waters, and on one notable occasion he displayed commendable tact in relieving the government from a tight place. The opposition were putting up a strong fight against the McGill University bill and in the last minutes of the session Mr. John Oliver had moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. J. A. Macdonald was talking out time when it was announced that the Premier had, himself, consented to move the adjournment if Mr. Oliver's motion were withdrawn. This was wisely done, and saved the situation. The measures of chief moment discussed during the week were the Uni-

versity bill, the Eight-hours smelter bill, the Telephone bill and the Public Schools bill. The first of these has had a stormy voyage, and is not yet in port. Although a private measure it is receiving government support and will carry. In addition to the ministerial supporters Dr. King and Mr. W. C. Wells are voting for it. Whatever the real reason for the bitter hostility it has aroused may be the attack has caused the 8th section, which empowers school trustees to make arrangements with McGill University to direct and control the higher education of the province. Many objections to this have been urged, and even on the third reading the fight is to be renewed. It is more probable that if the philanthropists who are behind the project could have witnessed the hostility which the bill has provoked they would have abandoned it long ago.

The Eight-hours Smelter bill will share the fate of its predecessor, as the government have announced their determination to oppose it. The address of the Premier setting forth his reasons for this decision is unanswerable, and it was even strengthened by an admirable and convincing speech from Mr. Patterson whose reputation is steadily rising, and who is undoubtedly one of the most capable and level-headed men in the House.

Mr. Price Ellison for the first time this session distinguished himself in introducing the Telephone bill. He made a clever, interesting, and effective speech which was well delivered and well received. That the House will be induced to interfere in this matter is more than doubtful, but certainly the member for Vernon made out a good case, to which the only effective reply was that if ever telephone companies passed under public control it would have to be through the medium of the federal rather than the provincial parliament.

The public schools bill furnished the occasion for the best speech of the week from the standpoint of the speaker. It abounded in fallacies, it overshot the mark, it was strained both in sentiment and phraseology, yet it was an able speech, and aroused the opposition as they have not been aroused this session, and needless to say, as the leader could never arouse them.

This furnishes an opportunity to compare the two men whom the member for Nanaimo delights to twit with being the real leader and the nominal leader of the opposition. Needless to say the two men referred to are Mr. John Oliver and Mr. J. A. Macdonald. No greater con-

trast could be presented. The former is virile, resonant, positive, dogmatic; the latter is placid, courteous, argumentative, opportunist. The former burns with a fiery indignation as he contemplates the enormities of the first Conservative government of British Columbia; the latter never burns at all. The former wields a bludgeon; the latter a rapier. The former rushes into the fray without shield or defence; the latter carefully buckles on his armour. The former is terrible in his shock of arms, and sometimes puts his opponent hors de combat at the first attempt, if he fails then he has spent himself and becomes an easy prey. The latter selects many weapons from the political armoury and is resourceful. If he is beaten with one he always has another ready. The former is bright, clever and ingenious, and has the saving sense of humor; the latter does all his smiling within, except for that occasionally tremulous lip that smugly enjoys the victory of an impaled victim; if he is cold, intellectual and dexterous.

Mr. John Oliver must be admitted by all fair-minded men to be one of the most useful and sincere men in the House; he is easily in the front rank of the speakers of the House, and the sobriquet of "Honest John" by faithful service and an alert watchfulness that is as "widespread" for the government as for the opposition. His zeal often runs away with his discretion, but at his best he comes very near the standard of John Brown. Mr. J. A. Macdonald is much more respected by his opponents as by his supporters, he never talks nonsense, his eloquent, lucid, logical putting of a case is what one would naturally expect from his personality and his legal training. He shows to the greatest possible advantage in committee, when he is cross-examining, and in spite of his failure, his work on the Kalen Island enquiry, especially his handling of Mr. Bodwell, was masterly; but he is not a leader, and never will be. Intellectually he is head and shoulders above his fellows and the Bench is his goal.

### ABRUZZI'S EXPEDITION. Italian Duke Making Preparations in Africa.

Turin, Feb. 16.—The Duke of Abruzzi is personally superintending the preparations for the entire equipment of the expedition he has planned to Ruwenzori mountain, in East Equatorial Africa. The Duke will be accompanied by 10 Italians, three of whom were with him on his polar expedition. The party will be escorted by 250 natives, who will leave the expedition when it reaches a certain altitude. The natives being unable to withstand the cold of the mountain regions, the Duke expects to return along the Nile and by way of Egypt.

St. Barnabas Social.—The last social evening for the season will be held in the schoolroom on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock. All friends cordially invited.

Epworth League.—In the James Bay Methodist church the Epworth League will give a concert in aid of the piano fund on Tuesday evening next commencing at 8 o'clock, when the following ladies and gentlemen will take part in the programme: Mrs. Vermylue, song; Miss Lawson, reading; Miss Evans, song; Miss Underhill, recitation; Mr. Steele, song; Mr. Sprague, reading. The Metropolitan orchestra will render a number of selections during the evening.

## Investigating Valencia Wreck

### U. S. Tender Columbia May Bring Seattle Commissioners To Victoria.

### They Pay Visit to Tatoosh to Test Signals—Inspectors Are Criticised.

The lighthouse tender Columbia passed out yesterday, having on board the special commission appointed by the United States government to investigate the Valencia disaster. The Columbia will proceed to Tatoosh, which station has been ordered to keep up steam, and the vessel will stand at various distances off at sea to test the fog signals. It was the intention to come to Victoria, but, said Commissioner Murray, "Owing to the fact that there are still a large number of witnesses to be examined, we will cut our present trip as short as possible, and we may go to Victoria at a later date to question witnesses who are there."

Lt. Logan is to come to Victoria to give evidence before the local commission of enquiry. As will be remembered, he was on the land at the scene of the wreck when the Valencia broke up and a big sea swept away all that remained on board. Logan afterward worked with the members of the cable staff, to recover bodies from the sea.

In a criticism of the United States marine inspectors, published by the Seattle Times over the signature "Who Knows," the following appears: "Criticism of the manner in which vessels sailing out of Puget Sound have been allowed to proceed to sea with indifferent equipment have been since the Valencia disaster. Discussing the matter today, a man conversant with marine affairs and the methods in vogue in the local inspectors' office, said:

"Two hundred lives lost in the last two years on Puget Sound and the North Pacific Coast. How much of this is due to the carelessness of the United States local inspectors? First the loss of the steamer Callahan and 65 lives. The engineer was censured and his licence revoked. The captain was only blamed for not putting licensed officers in the lifeboats when they were launched with the women and children. His licence was suspended for one year. The captain of the Callahan should have received the same treatment as the captain of the steamer General Slocum and the United States local inspectors discharged from their office as were the inspectors in New York who examined and passed the General Slocum. The steamer Callahan was a new boat and had just passed inspection by Inspectors Turner and Whitney."

"In the case of the Valencia, the conditions were practically the same as regards inspection. The vessel and her entire equipment were examined by the local board, Whitney and Turner, in November and declared to be all safe and her equipment in good condition."

The writer goes on at length to criticize the qualifications of the inspectors to make inspection of any vessel. The Seattle investigation, Thomas Shiels, a Valencia seaman, in his testimony admitted that he knew but little about lowering a boat into the sea. He was one of Boatswain McCarthy's crew in the lifeboat sent ashore for relief.

"Don't you know," said Captain Burwell, "that if a boat in a heavy sea is unhooked at the wrong time it is liable to be swamped?"

"Yes," was the reply, "but I think a green man would have landed the boats from the tackles after they had been lowered into the water."

The witness stated that, in his opinion, a boat could have approached within 200 yards of the wreck in safety.

William Dougherty, a fireman, testified that the sea was not very rough on Wednesday. He left on the second life raft—the one picked up by the City of Topeka.

"The raft," he said, "was entirely submerged. I have been in seas that were a great deal worse than the one we encountered while on the raft. If the water had been rougher we could not have remained on the raft."

William Goshin, a sailor with 15 years of experience, who was a member of the boatswain's crew, declared that he had encountered worse seas than the one Tuesday morning, January 24, while out fishing in a small boat.

"The sea was too cross near the wreck for a boat to approach it in safety," he said.



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The IMP Soot Destroyer is a patent chemical composition. When it is placed unopened on a bright hot fire it gives off hot chemical fumes. These fumes attack the soot in the chimney and disintegrate and disperse it, and extinguish it if on fire.

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## CLEVER WORK BY MOUNTED POLICE

### Officers Capture and Convict In- cendiary Within Three Weeks In Northwest.

How quickly and how thoroughly the Northwest mounted police bring law-breakers to justice was never better exemplified, than in the conviction they secured against John B. Johnson, of Lavo, about seventy miles west of Vermilion, in Alberta, says the Manitoba Free Press. Johnson was engaged in the lumber business and was a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. & Stewart. On the 18th of December last he made application through a local insurance agent for protection to the extent of \$4,000 upon a stock of lumber. On the 1st of January, or two weeks later, a first took place under rather suspicious circumstances. Without waiting for any instructions the mounted police appear to have taken the matter right in hand, investigated all the circumstances, and within six weeks had Johnson convicted and sentenced to two years in Stony Mountain for setting his own lumber on fire with the apparent purpose of defrauding the insurance companies. The latter are usually very active in following up any offenders who try to defraud them, but in the northwest, or what must now be called the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan the police act a good deal more actively than even the vigilant insurance companies.

The facts concerning the case are briefly as follows: On the 18th of December Johnson made the application for insurance to the local insurance agent. On the 1st of January following the fire took place. On the 9th of January, the day following, he was examined before a magistrate at Vegreville, and on the same day committed to jail at Fort Saskatchewan awaiting trial, but being refused. On the 10th of February he was committed to Stony Mountain. This is carrying out the law with promptitude and speaks volumes for the efficiency of the mounted police.

**Tracked the Criminal**  
The circumstances surrounding this fire were as already noted very suspicious. At the trial a witness, Thos. S. Branton, deposed that he and others were called out of bed with the report that the lumber yards were on fire. When they reached the yard they found it blazing in three places. It had been alleged that the train had started the fire, but the evidence clearly showed that this was impossible, as the yards are situated on the south side of the track and a strong wind was blowing from the south, so that it is obvious that any spark from the train would have blown on the opposite side of the track. The next morning Branton, along with others, made an examination of the scene of the fire and found footprints in the snow leading from the yard. The track of these circulated across the prairie and back to the railroad towards Vegreville. Branton followed the track for about half a mile, and found a watering cart which contained coal oil. Along with four others he drove to Vegreville, and about a mile from this point they saw a "man track" on the railroad similar to the one they had seen taking a circular route on the prairie from the scene of the fire. They measured the footprint with a stick and reported the result of their investigations to the mounted police.

**Evidence Secured**  
Branton's evidence proved almost conclusively that the fire had been the work of an incendiary. It remained to find out where the watering cart had been used for carrying coal oil had come from. The police were not long in finding this out. They visited several stores, with the result that a storekeeper at Vegreville, E. L. Poulin, swore that between the 20th and 25th of December Johnson, the accused, bought from him ten gallons of coal oil, which he put in a ten gallon whiskey keg. He also bought a second-hand watering cart. When bought the can had a hole in it, which Johnson had mended. Johnson apparently had shared an office with another party by the name of McNeill, and when he purchased the coal oil and the watering cart he explained that McNeill was out of coal oil and that he wanted a sprinkler for his office floor. Judge Scott, before whom the trial was heard, was not satisfied with the prisoner's explanations and he therefore sentenced him to two years in the penitentiary.

## VICTORIA THEATRE (E. R. Ricketts, Lessee and Manager)

### Tomorrow and Tuesday Ev'gs FEBRUARY 19th and 20th.

## NANCE O'NEIL

### Tomorrow "Elizabeth, Queen of England" Evening

### Tuesday, "Magda," By Sudermann. (Presented by request)

Superb Scenic Productions under personal direction of Mr. McKee Rankin. Entire Scenery, Costumes and Effects will be brought to Victoria.  
PRICES: \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, and 25c.

## ONE NIGHT ONLY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24th

### Annual Engagement of the Distinguished Actor MR.

## Charles B. Hanford

### —ACCOMPANIED BY MISS MARIE DROFNAH—

### In a notable production of Shakespeare's great Comedy "The Taming of the Shrew,"

Preceded by the 1-act "The Old Guard," A story of Napoleonic Play.—"The Old Guard," Waterloo.

A dramatic event of Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Seats on Sale—Thursday Morning.

### NEW C. P. R. SERVICE. Two Trains Daily Across the Conti- nent After May 1 Next.

It has been about decided by the C. P. R. management that the company's double daily transcontinental service will be resumed at the beginning of May next, a month earlier than it started last year, and nearly two months sooner than it commenced two or three seasons ago, says the Province. This decision is consequent on the heavy passenger traffic across the continent. The service was continued to the end of 1905 to take care of the traffic offering, though in former years it ended in the autumn. The coming summer is expected to be still busier than ever, and to meet the traffic requirements the company has decided to resume service in early May, though just at what date has not been finally settled. It will probably start during the first week of the month. Last year it began on June 5th.

Valuable Rolling Stock. . . . . With the resumption of this service new rolling stock costing nearly a million dollars will be in service on various parts of the system. Between the 1st of March and May four parlor cars, eight sleeping cars, five dining cars, eight cafe coaches, four cafe parlor cars and twelve tourist cars will be turned out of Angus shops and placed on various runs. Lines in the northwest which heretofore have not had sleeping and dining car service will be given this accommodation, and the main lines will also be supplied. Approximate figures for the costs of these cars gives \$15,000 for a parlor car, \$18,000 for a sleeper, \$18,000 for a dining car, \$15,000 for a cafe parlor car, \$18,000 for cafe coach, and \$12,000 for a tourist car. Some of this rolling stock will be completed in March, some in April and the remainder in May. New cars of all kinds are constantly being turned out of the company's shops, but of first-class equipment it is seldom that rolling-stock representing a larger sum is placed in service within so brief a time. The reason is a prompting the company to make such a large outlay on passenger cars is a desire to give adequate accommodation to the travelling public. The business of last year on all main lines was a record-maker, and the management anticipates even a heavier traffic this coming summer. The tourist travel was exceptionally large, and indications are that with the rapid expansion of the country and the increase of traffic generally, the new equipment will only come up to the needs of this season and further provision will have to be made for 1907.

## WATSON'S THEATRE 81—Phone—81 EVERY NIGHT

### MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, FEBRUARY 19-20. NANCE O'NEIL

America's Greatest Tragedienne In Superb Scenic Productions, under the Personal Direction of Mr. McKee Rankin.  
MONDAY—"ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND," a tragedy in five acts, by Paula Glaucometti.  
TUESDAY (by request)—Sudermann's "MAGDA."  
Prices: \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Seat Sale Now On.

## WATSON'S THEATRE 81—Phone—81 EVERY NIGHT

Lansing Rowan and Harry Fahney with the PRINGLE COMPANY  
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY  
Across the Sea  
Admission . . . . . 10c, 15c, 25c.  
Thursday—"Fedora."

## GRAND Daily Matinees, 3 p. m. Daily, 7:30 to 10:30 Entire lower floor 25c, balcony 15c Matinees 15c all over. ROBT. JAMIESON . . . . Manager Week of February 19. THE MARTELLS THE ROBERTS FOUR MORGAN & CHESTER MISS ALICE WILDERMIRE NEW MOVING PICTURES Go where the crowds go. 50 JOHNSON STREET

South Park Enquiry.—In consequence of the illness of the commissioner, Judge Lampman, no report has as yet been presented to the government in the famous drawing book case.

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The Distillers Company Ltd. Edinburgh



# The Colonist.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1906.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.  
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

## THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year ..... \$5.00  
Six months ..... 2.50  
Three months ..... 1.25

TO ADVERTISERS—Copy of changes of advertisements intended for next day's insertion must be sent in not later than 6 p. m. each day. Advertisements (other than classified) for insertion in Sunday's issue must be in hand not later than Friday night.

### PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The Vancouver office of The Colonist has been removed to 612 Hastings street, corner of Howe, where patrons and others will find this paper on file, and where all information may be obtained as to subscription and advertising rates. C. F. Boaven is in charge of the office.

### EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITIES.

The University Bill has created a great deal of interest, and, we may even add, that it has been instrumental in creating a "situation." The Colonist has not heretofore discussed the question, because we did not desire, by offering any criticism that might have been fairly made, to give the question a sectional aspect. As to political opposition, we attach no importance to it whatever from an educational point of view. Opposition of that kind is purely a matter of strategy, given for the purpose of embarrassing the government, and, even if successful, would not affect the merits of the case.

On the face of the bill, it is one solely designed to give corporate rights to an institution to conduct university work in British Columbia. On those grounds we see no objection. As to the opposition which has arisen from other institutions, we do not feel qualified to speak. We should not like to say that it arises from jealousy to McGill. That might be unfair to the institutions which have raised the objections. They may conscientiously believe that the bill gives McGill an unfair advantage. No doubt they do. For our own part we do not see that an effort to do work of a scientific nature on at least a wider and better basis than it has been done heretofore should be opposed. If higher education is all that is claimed for it its advocates should not be at enmity with each other. Toronto University is purely a state institution, and is unable to find the means to branch out in the direction which is possible for McGill to do. Nor has it the authority under its charter.

For one, the Colonist believes that university education should be carried on under private auspices. The extent to which universities should be state-aided, if at all, is limited. The percentage of the population, which in the most favorable circumstances, can be educated at a university is necessarily very small. That the whole of the ratepayers should be taxed for the benefit of the few is not sound policy. Conversely, the few should not be permitted to enjoy special facilities of education at the expense of the many. In other words, there are high and low water marks in education. The low water mark is the point to which the state is supposed and is in duty bound to bring every child. The high water mark is the limit of the educational accomplishments provided for those who wish to go beyond the low water mark.

There is something for the state to do and there is something also for the individual to do in his own behalf. If the university men and women were intended to devote their time and their services exclusively to the interests of the state, then there would be logical justification for educating them to the highest notch possible. Practically speaking, the universities fit men for professional life. If we had a state church and a state priesthood; if we had a department of the government that provided medical assistance for the whole of the population; if we had state theatres that furnished amusement to the people free; or if we had state-run newspapers—an official intelligence department—then we could educate our citizens at the expense of the state to the highest point of our requirements. As it is, our professional men are paid, and by common consent they receive the highest average remuneration going, further services which are virtually contracted for when required. Should we bonus men and women to appear and to be paid better than the average men and women? Experience is teaching us that we are doing too much for higher education at the general expense. We are doing too much for the few out of the masses that want to enjoy opportunities and accomplishments greater than the masses. Applying these remarks to the present situation, we do not think that British

Columbia is losing a great deal for the present by not having a provincial university at the public expense, if we can have the same facilities for which the people who are to enjoy them will have to pay. In plain words, according to the financial standards set up for universities nowadays, the province cannot afford the luxury. So far as Victoria's interest in the question is concerned, that is as to the location—it is purely theoretical. Though we all know that this city is the ideal site for a university, politically it is an impossibility. The preponderance of the mainland is too great. It would not permit us to have it. That is, a condition we must face and all we can do is to regard the McGill university as to see that what is ostensibly a private university, entitled practically to go where it likes, shall not in the effluxion of time be transformed into a provincial university. If there be any such intention in the future, we should know it now, so that it cannot be charged in the future that Vancouver got the university under representations that were not intended to be lived up to. If we are going to have a provincial university by a process of evolution through McGill as the nucleus, the state of commencement we should have due warning. We have no objection to Vancouver or any other mainland city getting a provincial university—if we are bound to have one—in an open competition and in a fair fight, but we do not want them to take it under cover and secretly. We do not presume, however, that there is any intention of turning it into a provincial university such as most people have in mind.

Talking of Victoria as an educational centre, there are opportunities entirely apart from the university. The industrial and ordinary sense of the term, and opportunities that will be of far more benefit to the city from the point of view from which most of us look at it—that is, from the material point of view. The kind of institution to which we refer depends entirely upon private enterprise and would be wholly unaided by the state, and with which the public as a public would have nothing whatever to do, any more than they would with a private hospital or a theatre or an academy of music. There is, too, a great demand for it, and one for which our conditions in every way qualify us. We refer to schools of the character of the great English schools, such as Harrow and Eton and Rugby. With the reasons why a great many persons prefer private schools to public schools we have no concern, any more than the merchant should concern himself about customers' tastes. It is not for him to question that, but to cater to it, and we may legitimately do that without in any sense agreeing with the tastes displayed. A great many persons, especially of old country origin, and an increasing number in Canada who can gratify the desire, prefer the select, private school or academy for boys as well as girls.

One of the drawbacks of this country, according to the standards of those who are attracted to it as a residence place, is the lack of that kind of school. People of the class to which we have particular reference have an eye always to the welfare of their children in regard to educational advantages of the kind they prefer. In a word, therefore, if we had the right kind of school on the proper basis, we should draw from the Northwest, from the Pacific Coast states throughout which there is in the aggregate a considerable English population, from all of British Columbia, and where are safe in satisfactory British official there is a class. In addition to that there are the hundreds of old country people with means who would be induced by the existence of facilities, which they now believe exists nowhere outside of Great Britain itself. Such schools must be made self-supporting as a business proposition, they must be well-mastered, and cover practically all the ground of the big English schools. Our position for the purpose could not be surpassed in the whole world. The requirements for a start are the organization of a sufficient number of business men, who may acquire corporate powers from the Legislature, or under the ordinary provisions of the Companies' Act. Let us regard the university as a lost cause. In any event the creation of the three strong schools in the city of Victoria will ease when it is wanted, and our chances better for getting it.

### THE PRESS AND THE PULPIT.

J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto News, at a meeting of the Buri-decanal Chapter of Toronto, delivered an address the other evening on the relations of the Church and the Press, a full report of which appears in his paper. The speaker clearly outlined the principles which should guide in an understanding of a subject which is much misunderstood. He made it clear that the functions of a newspaper are purely secular, and upon this point, he said, there was frequent misjudgment and misunderstanding. His object was to consider how the relations between the press and the pulpit might be improved in order that each might be more influential for the moral betterment of the community and the general interest of the commonwealth. The clergy were not always tolerant of the necessities and exigencies of journalism, and the press was often impatient of the critical and indifferent attitude of the pulpit towards many of the subjects in which it was interested. "We forget," he remarks, "that the clergyman, in order to maintain the good will and support of his congregation, must deal tenderly with its prejudices and respect its social and political convictions, short of weak and immaterial compromises; and you forget that the press has commercial relations and must subsist upon the community wherein it is established."

There were, however, intimate relations between the press and the pulpit; in the whole field of public morals they were fellow workers. The mission of the press was outlined as follows:

"In the exposure and denunciation of commercial fraud, financial brigandage, violence, inhumanity, and every form of ill-doing, the press generally is active, earnest, honest and insistent. In the whole field of social reform and towards all organized movements for increase and human comfort, whether through better sanitation, better housing, better provision for the healing of the sick and the care of the afflicted, the press is the eager and active ally of humanitarians, reformers, physicians and scientists. It is forever the echo of the voice crying in the wilderness."

At the same time, the press was not a religious agency, and it was not fair that it should be held to the practice of a virtue which it does not profess, or judged by standards to which it does

not subscribe; in other words, the calling of the journalist was purely secular in the same sense that any other business of life was secular. The press printed many reports of crimes and good many columns of sporting news, and much of the material which filled the pages of a newspaper was designed to entertain rather than to instruct; even the yellow journals of the United States, which, though they had great faults, had also many real virtues. This fact was pointed out that the yellow journal had not made its constituency; on the other hand, the constituency, it was contended, has made the yellow journal, which will not survive when the conditions in which it thrives have passed away.

To the oft-repeated question why newspapers published accounts of prize fights in their columns, there is but one honest answer. "Journalism," Mr. Willison said, "as I understand it, is current history, and there is no more reason why we should suppress the account of an unpleasant and brutal event than that the historian should gloss over the cruelties, crimes and tragedies which mark all the course of human history. The things, however, for which the journalist is responsible are the teachings of his editorial columns, for the general temper of his journal, for the character of treatment which he accords, for the doubtful, the dark, the ugly happenings of his time."

The real test was the disproportionate space which may be allotted to the treatment of questionable subjects. The press was not a perfect institution, and in its news columns is more or less commercial in character, but on the whole its teaching is honest and healthful and it seldom extended its patronage to the evils which it describes. Complaints were made that the press was careless of the work of the churches and generally inactive in relation to the religious life of the people.

Mr. Willison accounted for that on the grounds that the journalist does not deal with the normal and the ceremonial occasions, but with the church is regarded as a part of the recognized life of Sunday, as business is the every-day occupation of the banker and merchant and manufacturer. It is only the unusual and sensational features of either that attract attention and are dealt with by the newspaper. The business of the newspaper—that is, the regular newspaper—is that it gets news for its readers, just as it is of a mercantile agency to supply its subscribers with information that is out of the common and affects the business situation, such as assignments, bills of sale and the like, and in the church deals with public matters, social or political, that are of everyday interest, so soon does he come under the notice of the paper.

The functions of a great newspaper, like the London Times, is to mirror public events, and to influence public opinion in the direction of adopted standards, which, of course, change from time to time according to circumstances and conditions. And for a hundred years probably no other chronicler of events comes so near the actual record of truth as the newspaper. Such schools must be made self-supporting as a business proposition, they must be well-mastered, and cover practically all the ground of the big English schools. Our position for the purpose could not be surpassed in the whole world. The requirements for a start are the organization of a sufficient number of business men, who may acquire corporate powers from the Legislature, or under the ordinary provisions of the Companies' Act. Let us regard the university as a lost cause. In any event the creation of the three strong schools in the city of Victoria will ease when it is wanted, and our chances better for getting it.

Of recent years the newspaper aspires less to be the dictator of the merciless critic that it once was, and Mr. Willison gives some striking illustrations of the severity of high-class criticism of olden time journalism. Great journalists, like Disraeli and Horace Greeley, were often scathing and unjust. So also were many of our contemporaries. It was the mode to hit hard and exhaust the capabilities of the language in vituperation. The tendency is more and more in the line of debate, but particularly towards news-gathering. The editorial authority has become weakened, perhaps, by the facility with which the readers form their opinions from the news columns; but the general effect is better. Hence the greater importance of the methods and supervision of the paper as a whole.

Some attention is paid to the criticism frequently offered that the editorial is the opinion after all of only one man, and ought not to have more weight than if spoken. But that is not strictly true. A writer, with a newspaper behind him for the policy and tone of which he is responsible, must or should weigh well the reputation of the institution for which he stands. He is more than himself, and if his opinions are maturely and wisely formed and expressed they represent a cause, or a party, or a wave of public feeling. Properly considered, an ideal newspaper of today is a sensitive indicator of its environment. If a man of tone with his living surroundings, and ventures to impose his own individuality on his constituency, he falls below the requirements of an editor, and is likely to give us some startling surprises. He is part of his atmosphere, as the manager of a branch in a department store is part of the commercial policy of the business, and his personality is only an incident of the concern. Only very big men make the difference.

The amount of Canadian Pacific expenditures appropriated for construction work on their western lines has been fixed at about \$3,000,000. Two of the projects are of the greatest importance, one being the work that still remains to be done in connection with the duplication of the track between Fort William and Winnipeg, and the other the construction of the new line over the prairies by way of Saskatchewan to Edmonton—a line which gives the company a direct competitive route with the Canadian Northern between Winnipeg and the Alberta capital. About 1,500 men are now at work on the second track between Fort William and Winnipeg—an undertaking upon which progress is necessarily slow on account of the large amount of rock cutting that has to be done as soon as spring comes along the work of the Wetaskiwin and Lacombe branches will be resumed and will be pushed on as far as possible during the summer.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

### ANOTHER UMPIRE.

Sir—I ask you to make room for my letter, as I have been for a length of time a steady reader of the Colonist, and consequently of some small pecuniary benefit to you, I presume. I am taking much interest in your correspondence columns, especially in the passage of arms between the two "umpires." One seems to be sending on guard before the sharpeners of his opponent, more particularly in your issue of the 15th.

Now, Mr. Editor, is it not time for our Victorian "thunderer" to step in with the "big stick" and settle the question by calling for poetic effusions, descriptive of the wreck of the Valencia and the action taken by persons on and around that ill-fated vessel? In this way we will be assisted in coming to the conclusion "who are heroes," and whose names are really qualified to go down in story.

Perhaps you would think well of offering some small prize (even an autograph card) for the lines you would adjudge the best.

I have no personal interest in this, as I could not put two words of poetry together were it to save my life.

UMPIRE OF UMPIRES.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

Sir—In looking over the amendments to the School Act at the present session of the legislature, I notice the following section: "5. Income of regularly employed teachers and salaries and wages of persons under twenty-one years of age are exempted from taxation." Now, can anyone inform me why a teacher should be exempted from paying the income tax any more than a mechanic, accountant, clerk, etc.? On the side of the teacher, there are shorter hours compared with those I have mentioned above, and can put his spare time in doing something else and earning more; while, on the other side, there are longer hours and no time to do anything else. Can you call this class legislation? If some person will advance a good reason why teachers should be exempted from the income tax he will enlighten the intellect of

ONE WHO PAYS IT.

### HUMAN HEARTS.

Sir—Your editorials have many times attracted my attention by their deep significance and suggestive thought on matters of policy and religion, and I can not hesitatingly endorse much that has been therein expressed. But under the heading, "Where Socialism Falls," in last Sunday's issue of the Colonist, I find sentiment that my mental apparatus cannot readily absorb.

To be brief, my position as opposed to your own stands thus: I agree that it is only possible to improve society at large by commencing with the individual units and righting the heart, but when you say that this heart of man is "desperately wicked" (one of the fundamental tenets of Christian doctrine) my view of things differs from yours. Considering life to be a series of voluntary or involuntary movements, and of base of individual action as the heart or soul, what real or tangible thing in persons can be constituted wicked, when self-preservation or self-glorification is the motive of all alike? Is not this motive also apparent in every class of action, good and bad and indifferent? In fact, is it not the chief function of life itself, and to be found through all organic substances? If so, as I verily believe, it is very good, and a part of the infinite wonders of existence.

Owing to the position and opportunity of some creatures they do not find it necessary to do many things that are considered wicked in order to live, not even to work. Others, deluded, perhaps, think they could not live because of their station without the privilege which helps them to decay. Some think, let us hope, new ideas may spring forth from the world consciousness and new standards of valuation be the result. To my mind, the human nature has been compulsion and restraint; the ordinary person on becoming aware that he is really on board the earth finds himself confronted with so many "thou shalt nots" and so little available space for the manifestation of the good that is in him, that it lies practically dormant.

To sum up, man is the creature of his own environment. The wisdom of experience is the best we can wish him, and would give him the privilege to seek his saving grace either in the doctrine of socialism, the creed of the church, or any line or rule of action that seemeth good to him. We trust to his inborn love of the best to ultimately lead him onward and upward. Where? We do not know; but certainly on the evolutionary passage from beasthood to Godhood.

Free him from his faith in the greatness of the past and from his hope of a glorious hereafter, and teach him to be sane and considerate of the here and the now; then will commence an era of social betterment for which no name of religion or secular organization will be responsible.

PHILIP HOLLOWAY.

Keating, B. C., February 15, 1906.

### A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

In every form, no matter of how long standing. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PILE OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

### SCISSORS SHARPENER.

One Which Is Rubbed Back and Forth Over Edges of the Blades.

It is important in sharpening a pair of scissors that the angle at the cutting edge of the blade be uniform throughout. This is easily accomplished by the scissors sharpener illustrated below, patented by a Pennsylvanian. In this device the sharpeners are drawn back and forth along the blades of the scissors and the construction is such that an excellent bearing of

### Children Face Many Dangers

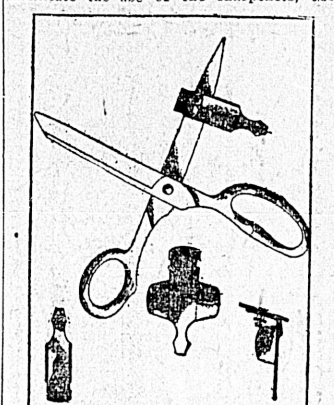
The Work and Worry and Close Confinement of Their School Days and How They Can Be Safeguarded.

Children Face . . . . . To thousands of boys and girls the confinement of the schoolroom and the duties imposed by their studies are a strain, a very serious strain. Many become broken in health by this strain and are physically weakened for life.

Give your boys and girls good, healthy, pure, strengthening food element necessary to the maintenance and upbuilding of the human body, and mind—especially beneficial for children—Malt-Vita. It stands for its literal translation from the Latin and means exactly what it says, "Malt Life." The original phrase, "For the blood is the life," is the starting point and final winning point of Malt-Vita, on account of its large percentage of maltose, or malt sugar, a natural sweetening agent, easily digestible and readily assimilated by the human economy, forming rich, healthy blood.

Malt-Vita is so good to eat—not at all like the tasteless variety of breakfast foods—that the whole family welcome its appearance on the table. And it's always ready to eat. Now for sale by all grocers.

the shank of the sharpener against the side of the blade is assured. The sharpener proper consists of a die, which is made in conjunction with a holder, the device fitting over the blade of the scissors. The die is then in a position to give the edge of the blade of the scissors the proper angle, and as a large majority of those called upon to use the shears and scissors are of the female sex, and as they are not particularly skilled in the sharpening of scissors, this feature is important. To facilitate the use of the sharpeners, the



point of the blade of the scissors is forced into a convenient piece of woodwork, and the handle of the blade grasped firmly, when the operator can exert considerable pressure to hold the blade firmly in one position while rubbing the sharpener back and forth over the blade. It frequently happens that the screw upon which the blade of the scissors are pivoted becomes loosened, in which event the screwdriver extension is a very convenient adjunct to the sharpening device.



A business man's rainy day or Waterproof Boot without an equal. Ask to see them at your dealer's.

L 169. Men's Tan Chippewan Veal Kip Waterproof Boots. . . . .

Hand made and brass riveted, have single sole and slip, celluloid eyelets and hooks. This Boot will give you satisfaction.

Manufactured by J. LECKIE CO., Ltd. VANCOUVER, B. C.

Smoke Mainland And British Lion Cigars

Every cigar branded. Insist on having them. For sale everywhere.

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Commercial, Pitman and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent specialists. L. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal. H. A. SCRIVEN, B. A., Vice-Principal. R. A. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand, H. C. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

CORRIG :: COLLEGE Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C. Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior class personally prepared for Bora. life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone 2745. Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

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WE KNOW DRUGS AND WE KEEP POSTED N. B.—Shotbolt's "Original" Balsam of Aniseed is prepared scientifically by a qualified druggist. SAMPLE BOTTLE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 Johnson St., near Corner of Government

## THE New Fit-Reform Suits For Spring

"The Regal" and "Oxford" are simply perfection with their air of perfect taste and quiet elegance. . . . . The fabrics are the finest worsteds, tweeds and cheviots, old England can weave. . . . . Already the demand for these exclusive styles has set in. . . . . Even if you are not ready to buy—come to see what's what for Spring in Suits and Overcoats . . . . .

\$12.00 to 30.00 Fit-Reform Wardrobe 73 Government Street . . . . . Victoria Mail Orders Promptly Attended to

## RECEPTION

TO NEW MINISTER At A. O. U. W. Hall. Friends and Supporters of Hon. William Templeman Are invited to join in a DEMONSTRATION OF WELCOME To the new Minister on Monday Evening Next, Feb. 19th An interesting programme has been arranged. Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

MODERN HEATING PLANT AND UP TO DATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. BEST MEALS IN TOWN, 25 CENTS The Queen's Hotel WILLIAM SAYLISS, Proprietor. EUROPEAN PLAN—Room Only. 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00 per day. AMERICAN PLAN—Room and Board. \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day. 'Bus Absolutely Free. VICTORIA Baths Free to Guests

J. A. SAYWARD, ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C. Sashes, Doors and Wood Work of all kinds Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

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For Lumber, Sash Doors and all kinds of Building Material, go to The Taylor Mill Co., Ltd. Lty. MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. BOX 628. TEL. 564.

JAMES LEIGH & SONS LUMBER Sashes, Doors, Trim, Moulding, Lath, Shingles and Band Sawing, Mantels, Grates and Tiles at Moderate Prices. Foot of Pleasant St. Telephone 397

YOKOHAMA BAZAAR 152 Government Street Below Victoria Hotel. JAPANESE FANCY GOODS And Notions of All Kinds Always on Hand A. WANIBEE . . . . . Proprietor. ORIENTAL BAZAAR 90 Douglas Street Between Johnson and Yates Sts. All Kinds of JAPANESE FANCY GOODS Notions, etc., always kept in stock. A. WANIBEE . . . . . Proprietor



## MR. CALVER

## A PRONOUNCED

## ALBINO,

With very long hair, will appear in our show window February 23, to give instructions for the

## Care of the Hair and Scalp

Mr. Calver is known as "The Albino Paper King." If you have any hair or scalp trouble do not fail to see him, as he is an expert.

**Cyrus H. Bowes**  
Chemist

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NANAIMO COLLIERIES  
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Adapted to any climate. Economical.  
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## HAIR CLIPPERS

## For Family Use

\$1.50, \$2.25, \$3.00

A family of boys soon pay for a pair  
ALL KINDS OF BARBERS'  
SHEARS  
AT

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78 Government Street

## FINE MODERN HOUSE

DOUBLE CORNER LOT

## FOR SALE.

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## Local News

Amherst Shoes are guaranteed  
all leather.

Phrenological Society.—J. W. Bolden  
will lecture on "The Choice of Profes-  
sions" before the Phrenological Society  
on Monday night at 8 o'clock in Y. M.  
C. A. hall.

Discourse on Gambling.—Dr. Camp-  
bell's subject this evening at the First  
Presbyterian church will be "Gambling;  
What Is It? Its Fascination, Influence  
and Result."

Natural History.—The Natural His-  
tory Society of British Columbia will  
meet tomorrow, February 19th, and will  
give a paper on "History of Naval Es-  
tablishment at Esquimalt."

Convention of Trustees.—All arrange-  
ments have been completed looking to  
the successful conduct of the second an-  
nual convention of the B. C. School  
Trustee Association, which will hold its  
meetings in the assembly room of the  
High School, commencing tomorrow  
evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Novelty Concert.—An elaborate mus-  
ical programme has been arranged for  
the grand novelty concert to be given by  
the choir of St. Andrew's Presbyterian  
church on Wednesday evening next,  
commencing at 8:15 o'clock. Among  
who will take part are Miss Jennie  
Bishop, Miss Nora McCoy, Mr. D. H.  
Christopher, Mr. Jesse Longfield, Mrs.  
W. E. Stanchell, Miss Ursula, the  
Toy Symphony band and orchestra.

British Columbia Illustrated.—Mr.  
Robert W. Clark, of Victoria, in the  
schoolroom of the Metropolitan church  
on Monday evening, February 13, will  
give the direction of the Epworth League,  
who is making an extensive trip to the  
Old Land to advertise British Colum-  
bia, will give his lecture and show 200  
magnificent illustrated views. The public  
are cordially invited. There will be no  
admission fee, but a collection will be  
taken during the evening.

Arion Club Concert.—The fourteenth  
season's second concert will be held in  
Institute Hall on Monday evening, Feb-  
ruary 26th. The club will be assisted  
on this occasion by Mrs. E. H. Burton,  
who will render several piano  
solos, and also accompany the club in  
one or two numbers. It is also hoped to  
have Miss Lewys of Seattle, who sang  
at one of the concerts last season, and  
delighted the audience. The club num-  
ber will consist entirely of Dudley  
Buck's compositions, which have been so  
well received at previous concerts, among  
the numbers being "The Bugle  
Song," "King Olaf's Christmas," "At  
Sea," "In Memoriam," etc.

The Bye-Election.—A very great  
amount of interest is being taken by  
classes in the community over the  
approaching bye-election caused by the  
elevation of Hon. William Templeman  
to the federal cabinet. Tomorrow evening  
all friends and supporters of Mr. Tem-  
pleman are invited to assemble at the  
Adelphi hall, to consider the question of  
placing a candidate in the field in op-  
position to Mr. Templeman. Mr. Mar-  
con, the Socialist, who is to be an op-  
posing candidate in any event, declares  
in a published card that he is running  
as an independent.

Timber Resources.—Vancouver had a  
visit the other day from two gentlemen,  
one of whom is largely interested in the  
timber resources of this province, and  
the other may soon become one of the  
many American lumbermen who have  
come over to do business in British  
Columbia, says the News-Advertiser of  
Friday. The former was Mr. A. Williams,  
of Seattle, manager of the Bella  
Coola Pulp & Paper Company. This  
organization is composed entirely of peo-  
ple on the Sound and has acquired  
large areas for pulp purposes in the  
vicinity of Bella Coola. Mr. Williams  
states that it is the intention of the  
company to proceed actively with the  
development of these areas as soon as  
the preliminary work is completed. The  
other visitor was Mr. E. H. Salisch, a  
prominent lumberman of Wisconsin. He  
has been on the coast since, out of  
land, and while he does not state that  
he has any definite intentions, he was  
very favorably impressed. As his trip  
was one of business it is not improbable  
that he soon will become interested in  
an enterprise in this province.

Trustee Association.—The second  
annual convention of the British Col-  
umbia School Trustees Association will  
hold its meetings in the assembly room  
of the High School, commencing on  
the evening of the 19th instant, at 7:30  
o'clock.

Valentines from 10c to \$1.00 each.  
Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.,  
113 Douglas street.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

## GRAMOPHONES and RECORDS

We have just received a large shipment of BERLINER GOLD  
MOULDED and famous RED SEAL RECORDS. Something  
really fine. Call and hear them. 10-inch Records. 65 cents

THOMAS PLIMLEY, opp. Post Office.

An Irish Concert.—The choir of the  
First Presbyterian church have de-  
cided to arrange an Irish concert, to be  
given on or about St. Patrick's day,  
March 17th. Mr. Brown, the choir mas-  
ter, has the affair in hand and will  
spare no pains to make it a success.

Annual Masquerade.—Invitations are  
being issued by the Victoria West An-  
tenu Dramatic Society for their fourth  
annual masquerade dance, which takes  
place at Temple's Hall, Victoria West,  
Friday, February 23. The floor of  
Temple's Hall has been put in first-class  
condition for dancing.

Mr. Gallher Well.—A press despatch  
from Nelson dated yesterday says that  
W. A. Gallher, M. P. for Kootenay,  
whose serious illness at Winnipeg was  
wired from that city, has arrived home  
at the Kootenay metropolis. Mr. Gal-  
lher had a bad attack of influenza,  
but recovered some days ago.

Victoria Musical Society.—The next  
rehearsal of the Victoria Musical So-  
ciety will be held at 8 o'clock on Wed-  
nesday evening at the city hall. There  
are a few vacancies for sopranos and  
tenors, and the committee would be in  
attendance at 7:30 on Wednesday for  
the purpose of enrolling new members.

The Bible Society.—The interest which  
the King of Denmark evinced in the  
progress of Christianity was emphasized  
by the messengers which he forwarded to  
the Bible Society in connection with  
its Centenary. On March 6, 1904, he  
telegraphed from Copenhagen "God  
speed the Bible Society. His blessing  
for the work. Christian R." And in  
November, 1905, he sent the following  
in connection with the Bible Society's  
great thanksgiving, "My best wishes for  
the prosperity of your work and God's  
blessing to the society and its leaders.  
Christian R."

Amateur Production.—The dates for  
the amateur production of "All  
the Comforts of Home," which will be  
given under the auspices of the Provin-  
cial Royal Jubilee Hospital, are set for  
the 12th and 13th of March, Monday  
and Tuesday evenings. The company,  
which is a strong one, has been re-  
hearsing for some time and is sure to  
give a delightful performance. The  
following are the principals forming the  
cast: Messrs. Hood, Rhodes, Phillips,  
Garnett, Gore, Williams, Bell and the  
Misses Sell, McKay, Green, Bell, Ter-  
ry Sell and Mrs. Hood.

Anniversary Social.—For some time  
past the members of the local lodges  
of the Knights of Pythias have been  
actively engaged in completing ar-  
rangements for their anniversary social  
which will be held in the Victoria Hall  
tomorrow evening. This social marks  
the anniversary of the order in this  
city, and the members of the lodge  
provide a most suitable entertainment.  
The committees that have had the ar-  
rangements in hand report that prac-  
tically everything is ready for the big-  
gest and best social ever provided  
under the auspices of the order. So  
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## SPORTS

## HOCKEY

## A Win for the Garrison

The Victoria hockey team went down to defeat before the Garrison yesterday afternoon by the score of 2-1, after a game in which both teams took and gave some hard knocks.

In these championship games it had been understood that a member from the team not playing should act as referee, but in this case the Vancouver representatives were unable to come down owing to having secured tickets for the grand opera in the Terminal City.

It is always a poor arrangement when a member of the competing clubs have to act as referee, and this unsatisfactory arrangement was never more plainly shown than yesterday.

From the start of the match it was evident to an outsider that the Victoria team were not going to win and that they did lose was through no fault of their playing. Time after time when the local forwards had a clear opening they were invariably called back on some pretext and a bully off or foul given against them. With conditions like these to play against it is wonderful how they scored at all. It is true that the Garrison played a good game; in fact they played such a good game that it was unnecessary for a referee to spoil the play in the manner in which it was done yesterday.

The Garrison team is a well-balanced one, and there does not appear to be a weak spot on the entire lineup and it will take a good team all their time to lower their colors.

The local team, on the other hand, appeared as if they were not sure of each others' play, but even this should not have kept them from winning the match.

The game started shortly after 3 o'clock and it was not long before the Garrison goal was the scene of action, but Rixon managed to clear. After this first tally it was an incessant blowing of the whistle by the referee, and in the majority of cases it was not against the Garrison.

The entire first half was made up of rushes at irregular intervals on the part of the forwards on both sides, but neither team was able to score. Several times the Garrison forwards came very close to scoring, but the locals always managed to clear at the critical moment. Gillespie, full back, being a splendid form and seldom allowing an opponent to pass him. On the other hand the local forwards were watched very closely and were not given much opportunity to get away, but when they did manage to evade the watchfulness of their opponents they were up against the referee.

Half time was called with no score being recorded. On changing ends the Garrison began to press the locals and it was only through the work of the back division that they were prevented from scoring.

After a continual bombardment of fifteen minutes Reid scored the first goal for the Garrison and their supporters were jubilant. With one against them the local team took a brace and tried hard to even the score. Eventually York secured the ball and passed to Selwengers, who passed it to Rixon. Winsky. The latter ran the ball in the shooting circle but was called back, being given off side.

This did not deter the locals and Selwengers secured and ran down and scored, but it was not allowed. The locals continued to press, but it was impossible for them to get into the shooting circle without incurring the displeasure of the referee.

The play continued to swing from one end to the other and both teams were playing harder than ever, and from a swift piece of combination work on the part of the local forwards the ball was carried down the field, but Rixon drove it out to save the situation.

From the throw in the Garrison forwards took a hand in the game, but they were neatly foiled by Gillespie, who throughout the entire match played in a very brilliant manner. He secured the ball near the goal and passed it to a pretty dribble carried it nearly half way down the field and passed to Tye.

This gave the forwards another opportunity and they took advantage of it, and all went down together, with the result that S. Winsky evened the score with a very clever shot.

With only two minutes to play it appeared as if the game would be a draw, but it was not to be.

From the bully off the Garrison carried the ball down the field, but M. Lean was on hand and cleared cleverly. Back it came, however, and this time there was something doing. Proving shot but it was stopped. Reid secured and made a slow shot. Every one waited for the goal keeper to stop it, but he swung and hit the air, and the winning goal was scored.

It is claimed that he was out of the shooting circle when he made the shot, but the referee decided otherwise. With one against them the locals tried hard to even, but time was called with the score standing in favor of the Garrison. For the winners Rixon at full back and Collins and Province on the forward line were stars, while the pick of the locals was Gillespie at half back. Back played too strong and lost several opportunities by hard driving, otherwise he made it hard for his man to pass him. Newcombe at half also played a good game.

On the forward line Selwengers was given no opportunity to do an effective work, being too closely watched by his opponent, S. Winsky and Hart were the other bright spots.

## FOOTBALL

## Centrals Win

The first game in the intermediate football series took place at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon and resulted in a win by the Centrals from the Y. M. C. A. by the score of 4-0. The game from start to finish was without special interest and at times lagged considerably. In the first half the Centrals scored twice, Morley and McKrick doing the necessary while in the second half of the game Todd and McKrick both scored another goal. For the winners Todd, McKrick and H. Sargis were the most reliable, while Slanes, Ross and Baylis tried hard to avert defeat.

The game was refereed by J. Lawson, who gave good satisfaction.

## Practice Today

A full practice of the Victoria United football team will be held at Oak Bay this morning. All members are requested to take the 10 o'clock car from Government street.

## Home From 'Frisco

J. C. Barnacle, who was one of the All-British Columbia football team that journeyed to San Francisco to meet the New Zealanders, returned home last evening.

In conversation with a Colonist reporter last evening, Mr. Barnacle said that the only way in which he could describe the New Zealanders was by the word "Wonderful." "I have both played and witnessed lots of football in the Old Country," said Mr. Barnacle, "but never in my life have I seen such football as that put up by the New Zealanders. Every one of them is a star in himself, and there is not a weak spot on the team. From the time the whistle goes till the game is finished they are doing all the time, and never let up a minute. All the players are very fast, but it is their peculiar line up that puzzled us. In the scrum they put two men in who are called 'hookers,' whose duty it is to hook the ball out with their feet to the half back who is waiting for it. Immediately the hookers is another player who is called the 'lock,' and whose duty it is to keep the two hookers together as well as to assist in putting the ball out.

"On each side of the lock is another player, and they are again reinforced by three more, one of whom is styled a 'half back.' Next comes the half back, and to him is due no small amount of the credit of the game. Following behind these comes two three-quarter backs, then three three-quarters and one full back. When the ball is put out by the hookers it is immediately seized by the half back and by him transferred to the three-quarter backs, who are off in a dash with the three-quarter forwards following up behind, assisted by the forwards, who have left the scrum immediately the ball was out. With the ball out of the scrum they commence passing the ball so fast that it is dazzling. So fast do they transfer the ball to each other that it is impossible for the referee to say whether or not the pass was forward or a hand ball. With one of these streaks begun it is hard to break it up, and they gain a big advantage by the quick passing.

Regarding the British Columbia team, Mr. Barnacle only bears out the opinion of the Colonist when it said that the strongest team was not selected. Although it is very likely that they would have beaten the best we could get, it was not right to take down other than the best team. The majority of the home players acquired themselves very creditably, and some caused very favorable comment from the New Zealanders, but there were some who might as well have been off the team.

Speaking of the players individually, Mr. Barnacle said that Bell-Braving at full back more than made good, and he, with Schofield, were of the few that made an impression on the "All Blacks."

Speaking of the games, Mr. Barnacle said that the cause of the overwhelming defeat was on account of the hookers. They have the game down to a fine point, and while one is blocking their opponents the other reaches in with his foot and draws the ball out. The British Columbian players played the same formation as their opponents, but they could not get the hooker working. Although we were beaten we had a fine time and gained a lot of experience in football. The entire team is made up of fine athletes, and every one is a prince of good fellows. In Mr. Barnacle's opinion, it is almost certain that the Rugby game will be adopted by the universities of California. The majority of the professors were at the games, and the manner in which they referred to the game was highly flattering. The greatest number of the British Columbia team left San Francisco for Vancouver evening, yesterday took part in a game at Portland.

## Portland Snowed Under

Portland, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—British Columbia 35, Portland 0. That is the score of the football game at the Multnomah field, and there is a world of reclamation back of it. It was a game of the like which has never been seen in this city. It was the best exhibition seen here of English Rugby football, and when compared with college football of the latter country the latter fades into the distance. It was a hard, strenuous battle for 60 minutes. Every man worked with head, hands and feet to win.

While the British Columbia team was considerably superior to the locals, there was no discounting the fact that the Portland lot of scrubs made a very creditable showing. The greatest treat of the entire afternoon was the absence of doctors, ambulances and hurry-up calls for undertakers.

The line-up: British Columbia—Fullback, Marshall; Jenkins, Johnson, Schofield, Marpole, three-quarters; O. Savers, Bell, Irving, halves; T. Savers, Bisham, Thomas, Templeson, R. H. Lott, Spranger, Woodward, forwards. Portland—James, Fullback; Zan, Wilder, Morton, Mills, three-quarters; Harvey, Gifford, halves; Pratt, Laidlaw, Webb, Starr, Dolph, McMeister, Pottolito, Steele, forwards.

Tries or touchdowns—Woodward, 1; Bisham, 4; Johnson, 1; Spranger, 1. Goals—Fullback—Marpole, 1. Referee for first half, Mr. McDonald; for second half, Mr. Alexander; touch judges or linemen, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Wilder.

## Vancouver Makes Clean Sweep

Vancouver, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Thirty-three to nil was the disastrous score against the Victoria College Rugby football club today. The Vancouver college team walked through them with neatness and despatch. However the visitors played a gallant defensive game throughout. Briggs and MacInnes were the more particular stars. The home three-quarters played a broad, foolish combination, forcing the forwards backing them up well. By this match Vancouver college secured the Thomson cup.

The Victoria college girls also lost the hockey match to Vancouver college eleven at the Fairview grounds by a score of 5 to 1.

A great crowd of spectators was out to watch the match, which was 20 more closely played than the net result would indicate.

The visitors were pressed hard all through the first half, at the end of which the score was 3 to nil, the strong defence work of Victoria keeping the score down to this. The back division played a stone wall game, notably Miss A. Selwengers and Miss M. Sommerville.

After half time the Victorias picked up immensely and the puck was constantly in the home territory.

Eventually Miss P. Spencer scored, and the visitors' total goal have shown more than this little one had it not been for the capable defence by Miss Dike and Miss Fraser of Vancouver. The Vancouver goal was scored by Miss Carlyle (G), Miss Morton and Miss Mabel McKean.

Vancouver College also won the basketball match against the Victoria college five tonight at the drill hall, 16 points to 6. The match was very exciting. Briggs and Johnson scored 2 and 4 points respectively for Victoria.

## Aftermath of Big Match

Although the second game between the New Zealanders and the British Columbian team was a draw, for a big score, the ardor of the supporters was the same in California were in no way dampened. As a result both the Examiner and all have very good accounts of the match. Writing for the Examiner, W. W. Naughton, the best known sporting writer in the United States, says: "While watching the New Zealanders and British Columbian at play yesterday on the green sward of Recreation park, it occurred to me that it wouldn't take long for the Rugby brand of football to displace the intercollegiate game in the Pacific Northwest. The game is a gathering commonly known as the spectators. The reasons must be obvious to any one

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who has seen both forms of sport. In order to understand the intercollegiate game one needs to be either a collector or an ex-colleague who maintains college affiliations from year to year. In the Rugby game a person of ordinary intelligence can follow the plays from the kick-off until the final whistle shrills across the field. This, too, without any previous acquaintance with the pastime.

To a player, or one who has been a player, there are, of course, manifold beauties about the intercollegiate game. To the average onlooker these beauties are not patent. There are too many torments, troubles about the game, too much backing and squirming in the loose earth "like angle worms in a bait box."

A man must have rare grit, of course, to add his own as an intercollegiate player. It is the grit of the Japanese soldier, however—the grit that doesn't ask the why or wherefore, but tumbled in with lowered head, all regardless of consequences when some leader yells 42—8—22—15, or figures to that effect.

In the Rugby game they have a captain, of course, but he seems to sink to the level of a ordinary player the moment the leather is set in motion. So far as the spectators can judge, there is no blind obedience to signals or symbols. Each player is a captain of his own right—a general, for that matter, and the manner in which the tricks of the game dovetail into one another is the chief charm of Rugby football.

A person's interest is enlisted the instant play begins; and the interest never flags. There is no "dime out" while injured players are being sponged back to consciousness—there doesn't appear to be any injured players about the game. The thing goes with a swing and a ripple and is productive of as many thrills as a well-contested horse race.

Of yesterday's game it will suffice to say that the British Columbian played just about well enough to keep the New Zealanders moderately busy. At that the Maoris showed no quarter. They felt that they were exploiting something new in the presence of a strange and critical crowd, and from the moment the puck (big man) of the team started the native war cry until the same slogan was repeated at the end of the game the New Zealanders were always alert, and effective, if not extended to their full limit.

## GOLF

## Championship Matches

Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 16.—The mixed amateur professional tournament for the golf championship of Florida was played here today. A number of the best professionals from Great Britain and the United States competed. As did Walter J. Travis and other amateurs of note. A large gallery followed the play of Mr. Travis. In the morning round he broke an amateur record here, holding himself with 18 holes in 55. He also won the prize in the tournament, as he made the second round in 69.

## BASEBALL

## Minor League Meeting

New York, Feb. 26.—The national board of minor league baseball clubs completed its three days' session today, having disposed of forty cases. This board represents 31 minor leagues, comprising 100 cities, and a total of 2,200 players under contract. The board will meet again about the middle of March.

## TENNIS.

## Will Go After Cup

New York, Feb. 17.—At a meeting of the challenge committee of the National Lawn Tennis Association here yesterday it was decided to formally challenge for the Davis cup now held by Great Britain by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on the date required, March 1. It was announced that it was the intention of the association to raise \$2,000 subscription among the clubs and followers of lawn tennis, to defray the expenses of the challenging team.

Not Even Milk.—A dry but temperate sojourner in this world of woe, who thought to quench his unalloyed thirst and at the same time keep within the mandate of the "close shop" was somewhat nonplussed when he asked for a drink of milk at his hotel bar last night. The bar, for rather minute, with a few seconds past 11 o'clock, but with a smile and eloquent shrug of the shoulders the bar keeper replied "The lid is on."

A Doubting Thomas.—A good story is told of a local astronomer who rather sharply in connection with the recent lunar eclipse, relying on his supposedly superior knowledge, declined to accept as correct the hour given by the Colonist at which the phenomenon would be visible locally. Half past four in the morning was the hour according to his calculations and with a clear conscience that he was right went to bed early and slept the sleep of the just, having set his alarm clock to awaken him at 4 P.M. At 4 a.m. he was duly recalled from the land of dreams and proceeded to dress with the intention of observing the eclipse. He is still explaining to his friends where his calculations were out.

A plate of the Quaker Brand canned fruits makes a delicious ending to the sumptuous meal, and a pleasing dessert without any trouble, can be had at all grocers at a very low price.

Brass mounted iron bedsteads from \$3.50 up. Woven wire springs from \$2.50 up. Mattresses from \$2.50 up at Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas St. Phone 718.

## GRAND TRUNK

## PACIFIC STOCK

General Manager Hays Says He  
Will Arrange for a New Issue  
in London.

The Montreal Herald says: Mr. Charles M. Hays, second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk, has left for England for the purpose of consulting with the directors on matters relating to the company's policy preparatory to the half-yearly meeting, which will shortly be held—preparatory, too, it is understood, to another issue of Grand Trunk Pacific capital.

An important question to be considered is their next issue of Grand Trunk Pacific securities. The success of last year's flotation was an indication that the investing public are prepared to take up very readily this extremely promising investment, and thus to share in the building of the new transcontinental system.

The time of the next issue has not been fixed, but it is understood that Mr. Hays' visit has relation to this as well as to the amount to be issued. The company's directors in London have their fingers on the pulse of the market; they know if anybody knows the favorable moment for action.

With one of the heads of the great house of Rothschild on the board of directors there can be no doubt whatever that the next issue of capital will be made under the most favorable conditions. The company's present necessities will be put before the directors by Mr. Hays, whose practical knowledge will guide them as to the requirements on this side—the opportunities that will be offered by western development.

The general opinion is that the selection of the name of Prince Rupert for the terminal city on the Pacific coast is intended to create an impression favorable to the company's objects in capitalization and development in the best English circles—the circles that can move the springs of capital.

No other purpose could be served by such a choice. Had the executive here not considered that the immediate object of the company could be better served by a name of that character than one more directly expressive of Canada itself—racy of the soil, so to speak—it would not have been adopted.

The name, it is thought, will go well in England, and while it would hardly be likely to commend itself to people on this side it will promote the company's objects at an opportune and important time when its initial success is in a measure dependent upon the measure in which it is received there.

Mr. Hays will spend about three weeks in England, and it is not impossible that upon his return he will have some important announcements in regard to policy to make.

## VICTIMS OF ASSAULT.

Young Ladies Attacked on Fairfield  
Road by Unknown Man.

Two young ladies on Fairfield road in the Ross Bay district were the victims of an assault last night. After shopping in the two young women, who are sisters, were about twenty years of age, the other young man, were walking homeward and when in that section of Fairfield road opposite the Fairfield estate they noticed a man walking slowly in front of them. The road was dark, and the two young women decided to let the pedestrian precede them and get some distance ahead. This they did and were walking toward Woodward's nursery, when suddenly a man sprang from a crouched position in the broom at the edge of the sidewalk, grasping the older girl. She screamed, and her younger sister, screaming with fright, ran toward Woodward's nursery. Those in the nursery attracted by the screams ran out and the assailant vaulted over a fence and made his escape. A telephone message was sent to the city police station and the patrol wagon with Sgt. Detective Pabst and Detective Parke, and Macdonald on board was hurried to the scene over the bad roads. The detectives were engaged until the early morning investigating the assault, but could find no trace of the assailant and his victim was unable to give any description. Both young ladies were considerably frightened and are suffering as a result of the shock.

Substantial and rapid growth has been the history of the Sun Life of Canada from its organization, but no year in its history has the Company shown such advance as last year. In its advertising pages will be seen a statement the company has sent out that tells a history of success. The increases over last year are splendid. A feature of last year's operations is the completion of placing all the company's policies on a 3 1/2 per cent interest basis, thus strengthening the company's reserves. Life companies are allowed until 1915 to do this, but the Sun Life did it in 1905 and is now untrammelled to pursue its way of progress. The policy holders should feel pleased with the most excellent showing of the company.

## OBITUARY.

The funeral of the late Mrs. A. Workman, a pioneer resident of this city, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence on Port street to Christ Church cathedral, and thence to Ross Bay cemetery. The funeral was an impressive one and was attended by a large number of sorrowing friends. The floral offerings were most numerous. Rev. Canon Beaulieu conducted the funeral services at both the cathedral and the graveside. The pallbearers were Messrs. Steers, A. G. Sargison, G. G. Meldrum, J. McIntosh, R. W. Clark and Gordon Smith.

Alfred Nelson, a young farmer of Cobble Hill, died suddenly at the Jubilee Hospital yesterday of heart disease. The remains will be forwarded to Cobble Hill for interment by the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company.

Mrs. Murton, Market street, has received the sad news from Sault Ste. Marie of the death of Mrs. Pim, a highly esteemed friend who with her daughter paid a lengthy visit to Victoria a year or so ago, and who has a number of relatives living here. Mrs. Pim was postmistress at Sault Ste. Marie for 40 years and was 74 years of age. The death occurred on the 10th instant.

Yesterday morning George P. Kelly, 31 Mears street, received a telegram announcing the death of his mother at North Sidney, N. S., at the age of 89 years.

## AN IMPORTANT REDUCTION.

The Canadian Smelting Works at Trail have reduced the freight and treatment rate on lead ores from \$15 to \$12 per ton, which is a sweeping reduction, says the Rossland Miner.



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YOUR OLD VIM BACK

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and I can make you as good a man as any ever were with my

## Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Which makes vigorous, muscular men of the puniest, weakest specimens of "half men"; it expands and develops every muscle and organ of the body; it warms the heart, increases the courage and gives man power of mind and body such as any man can be proud of. It makes the eye bright and the step elastic; it makes an athlete of a sluggard. It cures disease by restoring strength. It is a quick cure for all Nervous and Vital Weaknesses, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Hips (Sciatica), Lumbago, Constipation, Indigestion, Weak Kidneys, Loss of Memory, and all evidences of general debility. It has been used all over the world. My arguments are good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and I give you that, and lots of it. When your neighbor tells you I cured him you will know I did.

Dr. McLaughlin:  
Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your town I've cured.

## PERFECTLY SATISFIED

Dear Sir—I am perfectly satisfied with the Belt. It is helping me in every way, and I think in time will cure me. It has benefited me greatly. Yours very truly,  
JOHN McKENZIE, SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

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Dr. McLaughlin:  
Dear Sir—I am glad to be able to tell you that the Belt is doing me great service. I have had no losses since I began to wear it, about six weeks ago. I feel stronger in every way. Yours respectfully, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMS, C.R.A. N-BROOK, B. C.

## A MAN MADE OVER.

Dr. McLaughlin:  
Dear Sir—it is a long time since I wrote you, and I am pleased to tell you that I never feel any trouble in my back now. It has done wonderful work on my back. You can't tell how pleased I feel, for I can now work my ten hours a day, and never feel any pain. I think I am stronger now than I ever was, and I have gone up in weight from 150 to 165 pounds. My health is something wonderful. I can truthfully say that I am a new man. I don't think I shall ever be tired of telling everybody what the Belt has done for me. I feel it a favor and consider it my duty to do so. Hoping that you will have great demand for your wonderful Belt (I might say your health restorer—man building Belt), I remain, yours truly, JAMES CHAPMAN, 1205 SEYMOUR ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

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\$3.00 and \$5.00 HATS, now \$1.90.  
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## The Socialist Countess

Lady Warwick on the Stump for a Labor Candidate.

Considered Effective as Worker for Independent Labor Party.

"It will now be our pleasure," said the chairman of the meeting, "to listen to an address by the Countess of Warwick."

The Countess sprang to her feet and smilingly faced the fifteen hundred or more workmen who had packed themselves into the little hall at Canning Town which was built to hold about eight hundred persons.

"Comrades and friends," she began, as soon as her feet had ceased to cheer, and then she had to wait another two minutes for more cheering. Her greeting had touched the hearts of those to whom she had addressed it.

"A great meeting like this," the Countess went on, "is held with fear; for I am only a woman, and this is a man's meeting, which needs men to talk to it."

But she had no need to fear that meeting. It was all hers. It had assembled to meet her. There were very, very few in that hall who had not heard with deep gratitude of her electioneering in behalf of Will Thorne, the Labor candidate for Parliament in the West Ham Southern district, of which Canning Town is a part.

For several days she had been going about the district, addressing meetings, in hall and in the open air, and now she had come to her last public meeting, and the Canning Town workmen were there to listen to her and to thank her with their cheers for what she had done for their cause.

When the meeting started it promised for a moment to be a noisy boisterous affair; but it did not long show that disposition.

"Look here, men," shouted Will Thorne, the parliamentary candidate, interrupting the chairman, "we ain't got to have any fooling in this meeting. If anybody tries to make any trouble here tonight, you know what to do with him."

A great roar of approval was the answer, and another roar went up when the chairman remarked: "I think the proper way to conduct this meeting is to put every man in charge of the Countess as his friend, as one of their own political sort. Yes, she was their comrade and friend; they couldn't quite understand it; but that it was a fact they were convinced."

She told them in the course of her address she was of a different order from themselves made it impressively plain to them there was a wide gulf between them and her in every material respect.

"I am a lone figure here," said she, "and I wouldn't be here if I was not in full sympathy with you in all your political hopes and desires—if I did not believe in the very bottom of my heart in the political principles you believe in and your candidate believes in."

May be that cold-blooded persons who were viewing that meeting as observers and not as partisans, failed to accept as convincing this declaration and other similar declarations with which the Countess' address abounded. To some of this sort the thought must have been constantly recurring that the Countess was not half so sincere in her devotion to those work-

men as they believed her to be and as she herself believed herself to be.

"What's her game?" one of the cold-blooded ones whispered to me. Plainly he could not understand how there could be anything in common between that richly attired and bejeweled representative of the nobility and aristocracy and the folk she was addressing as "comrades and friends."

But it is an ungracious task to question the Countess' sincerity, just as it would be to wonder if her young days, as the London newspapers say, are as happy as those of her blonde hair knows what it is to be in a dye pot and if she wears her veil, while she is addressing public meetings, to hide from sharp-eyed ones she confronts that she is elaborately made up.

Women, more or less jealous perhaps of the Countess' good looks, are doubtless responsible for the prevalence of the suspicion that she is not the really beautiful creature she seems to be, but is relying to some extent upon artificial means to keep up the reputation she enjoys as the youngest of Socialists, who hates the capitalists, despises the aristocracy, and believes in doing everything prescribed in the most advanced Socialistic propaganda.

Up gets the Countess with a general "Amen" to all this man's utterances. Touching with her forefinger the bit of red ribbon pinned to the bust of her beautiful tailor-made gown, she tenderly regards her audience for a moment and then tells it she is as good a Socialist as its Parliamentary candidate.

"As I am invited here," she says, "by Will Thorne, I tell you he would not have invited me here if he felt he could not take my hand in perfect trust and comradeship."

Strange comradeship for the Countess of Warwick! Marvelous transformation that exhibits a woman, who for years has been in the sunshine of royalty, now beaming with pride at the thought that she is adjudged fit to receive the handshake of fellowship from a boiler-maker Socialist, whose boast is he takes the dust of no Socialist living in England.

Then the Countess goes on to tell how for twelve days she has been traveling about in the industrial centres of England supporting the candidates of the Labor party.

"I've not seen my children and grandchild for twelve long years, but, comrades, I'm going home tonight to see them. My motor car will take me to them, and I shall look upon them in their beds and say a prayer over their sleeping forms. I shall pray that they, reared in all respects as children should be reared, may not fail to take interest in the children of the poor who live in the slums, denied proper air and proper nourishment."

"We are all getting on in life; we have but a short time to live. Let us before we die make the conditions brighter for our children. Remember your responsibility, and sow the seeds of freedom for your children."

An Independent Labor Party in the House of Commons was the means on which the working people must rely to wrest justice from unwilling governments, she said.

"What a delightful programme it is the new government has laid out for itself," exclaimed the Countess. "Full of the promises to the workmen! And what is it worth? Nothing at all. To trust it is to run after disappointment and continued discontent. You will never secure your rights until you have a strong independent body of workingmen representing you in Parliament. England can be made free, but not by shouting and the waving of Union Jacks—rather by giving hard, earnest support to the labor movement, which is the greatest movement ever known in England."

"It is the children who have brought me into this movement heart and soul, the children who are insufficiently fed and clad, the children who go to their schools with nothing in their stomachs. Help for them is not coming from the wealthy and the aristocratic people of England, nor from the Liberal nor Tory politicians, but from the trades unions which have been working while the politicians have been fighting and quibbling over the religious questions and other like questions."

"You can't expect anything from either Liberals or Tories, can you, now?" and the Countess, clasping her hands behind her back, gracefully bent forward to kiss her answer.

"No, damn 'em!" a man in the front row shouted, and his shout reached the Countess' ears in spite of the roar that filled the hall.

ingman knows what the workingman wants and what legislation is needed to bring comfort and happiness and decent conditions of living to his family. Was I right in my answer, comrades?"

"Aye!" they shouted, and the Countess looked very happy. It would be carrying flattery to an absurd length to speak of the Countess as an oratorical woman, to compare her favorably with such a woman orator as Mrs. Henry Pawcett. In her talk to the Canning Town people she wasn't eloquent or fluent, and I am told she never is one or the other, no matter where she speaks nor what her topic may be. Indeed, her reputation as a speaker in places where women of her rank are apt to be heard is not at all in her favor. "She talked a lot of tiresome humdrum and gush," a woman said to me yesterday, referring to an address the Countess delivered at a club dinner not long ago.

But somehow her style seemed admirably adapted to the work she had to do at that labor meeting. Her "Comrades and friends," spoken in her soft, sweetly toned voice was far more impressive than the "Comrades and friends" of the fat shorthaired, slovenly dressed woman who followed her and talked like a professional woman of the platform.

Somehow, too, the halting, jerky way in which the Countess moved through her address seemed to take with her auditors. Maybe they regarded it as evidence of the sincerity of her remarks that she had taken the field for labor because she couldn't help herself, her feelings of sympathy ran so strong toward the toilers of her country.

"I am not an orator," she remarked, "but I can't keep silent," and so, possibly, the harder her words came, the surer, the workmen felt of her. Anyhow, there is no gainsaying the fact that no political meeting ever enjoyed a political address more than those people at Canning Town enjoyed what the Countess of Warwick said.

Undoubtedly, she would make a lamentable failure if she should undertake to discuss the great issues of the day before an audience of highly intelligent citizens; but as a worker for the Independent Labor Party she is extremely effective.

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## LIFE WITHOUT AIR. A London Lecturer Imagines What It Would Be on Mars.

London Express. "Life is not dependent upon air," "There is no necessity for beings to breathe," At first sight these statements, made by Professor Turner, of Oxford University, at the Royal Institution recently, would make it appear as if Mars, and all his descendants, have expended much unnecessary force. But they only refer to life on the other planets, such as Mars. The subject of Professor Turner's discourse, which was the fourth of the series specially adapted to growing minds, was, "Mars, the planets inhabitable?" He replied frankly: "I do not know, but I feel sure they are."

"The question of Mars," he said, "has often been raised, and the presence of what have been called canals has frequently been cited as proof that Mars is inhabited."

"I deal with the planet Mars, all the observations of astronomers have come to very little. The planets are so like the earth in many respects that it seems unreasonable to think that life is confined to the latter sphere. If there is life, it must be different from the forms of life on earth. I cannot understand why people persist in picturing the inhabitants of the planets as men."

"It should be borne in mind that we are carefully adapted to the conditions of life on earth, and as the conditions vary on the planets so do the forms of life there vary so as to be adapted to these conditions. "Life is not dependent upon air, for there are certain low forms of life which can exist better without it, and given the same conditions on some other planet, this lower kind of life may have developed just as we have developed."

Speaking as an astronomer, he said the best thing to do to investigate was not to build big telescopes, but to give the money to those scientists who were working on low temperatures in order to see whether bacteria could live in lower temperatures than had yet been obtained.

## PERMANENT SIDEWALKS. Ald. Vincent Moves for Undertaking of Important Civic Works.

The city council will devote part of their time tomorrow evening to dealing with a motion of Ald. Vincent in reference to the construction work of the permanent sidewalks for the coming year. The motion of the council board over the name of the South Ward alderman is as follows:

"I shall move that the city council hereby determine to lay permanent sidewalks of concrete on the following streets, the work to be done by day labor, the cost to be met by the provisions of the Local Improvement By-Law:

"Avalon road, both sides, from Government street to Douglas street. "Burdette avenue, south side, from Vancouver street to Cook street. "Belmont street, north side, from Moss street to Oak Bay avenue. "Comorant street, south side, from Store street to Government street. "Caledonia avenue, south side, from Cook street to Chambers street. "Erie street, south side, from St. Lawrence street to Dallas road. "Elford street, both sides, from Fort street to Pandora street. "Fisguard street, north side, from Quadra street to Cook street. "Fisguard street, from Store street to Government street. "Heywood avenue, south side, from Blanchard street to Rupert street. "Government street, both sides, from Michigan street to Toronto street. "Government street, west side, from Toronto street to Dallas road. "Fort street, north side, from Stanley avenue to Richmond avenue. "Michigan street, north side, from Government street to Menzies street. "Montreal street, west side, from Kingston street to Belleville street. "Nagara street, south side, from Menzies street to Douglas street. "Oak Bay avenue, south side, from Oak Bay junction to Douglas street. "Quebec street, north side, from Menzies street to Oswego street. "Quadra street, east side, from Pembroke street to Pandora street. "Quadra street, west side, from Mason street to Caledonia avenue. "Quadra street, east side, from Pandora avenue street to Douglas street. "Rock Bay avenue, west side, from Bay street to George road. "Richmond avenue, both sides, from Oak Bay avenue to Fort street. "Stanley avenue, east side, from Fort street to Pandora street. "Victoria street, from now Quadra street, from Burdette avenue to Blanchard avenue."

So-called Lectures.—Says the Nanaimo Herald of yesterday: "Nanaimo people who are interested will have an opportunity of hearing Mr. W. H. Marcon, the Socialist candidate who has been nominated by the Victoria Socialist party to oppose Hon. Mr. Templeman in the approaching bye-election. Mr. Marcon will speak in the Socialist rooms Sunday evening. Messrs. Hawthorn, Thwaites and Williams will also address the meeting."

## Severe Declines Stock Feature

Prices Fall Before a Vigorous Bear Attack Led by Veterans.

Decline Is General Throughout List in Spite of Feverish Rallies.

New York, Feb. 17.—Severe declines resulted from the active trading of the two hours' session today. The selling was made up of heavy speculative liquidation combined with a well-centred bear attack on the market which was credited to the generalship of a veteran professional operator with a prestige of many successful bear campaigns in the past. The moment evidently was propitious for the success of the attack. The renewed decline of this week had brought prices back to the neighborhood reached in the decline in January. A fall below this level was bound to have the effect of dislodging speculative holdings which were retained through that decline. Add to this feature the weakness of the technical position of the market the feeling of discouragement over the speculative outlook which has been gaining force steadily with the perception of the persistent decrease price and the action of the market finds sufficient explanation without reference to the other new events having any more substantial bearing on values. The bank statement proved more favorable than had been expected. The loss in cash was only about half of what was indicated by the known movements of money for the week. The decline in the price of gold was not open to doubt, but by a resort of foreign lenders through the medium of the exchange market the local banks seem to have been relieved for the present from these requirements. The statement of the country's foreign trade for January published here today shows the large excess for exports over imports of \$64,000,000 compared with only about \$25,000,000 for the preceding January. The severest pressure today centred naturally upon the recent speculative favoring of Reading, Union Pacific, Smelting and Colorado Fuel, Anaconda, Copper, the Hill railroad group, Brooklyn Transit and others which have been most prominent in the speculation of late.

A decline in prices was general throughout the list to the extent of between one and two points. The feverish rallies at the last evidently were due to hasty profit taking by the successful bears and the closing tone was unsettled and weak. Total sales of bonds par value, \$1,200,000. Close Prime Mercantile paper, 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange steady at \$4.86 1/2 to \$4.86 3/4 for demand and at \$4.82 1/2 to \$4.82 1/4 for sixty day bills. Posted bills, \$4.82 1/2 to \$4.83 1/4. Bar silver, 69 1/2. Mexican dollars, 51 1/2. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds steady. Exchanges \$408,078,537.

## THE GLANDERS EPIDEMIC. Interesting Resolutions Passed by the Horse-Owners at Eburne.

Residents in Eburne and district, who feel strongly on the glanders question, passed a number of resolutions at a public meeting recently. The resolutions read in the following terms:

Whereas a large number of valuable horses in the city of Vancouver and vicinity have been slaughtered recently on the suspicion that they were affected with glanders on the strength of the "Mallen test";

Whereas several of these horses were the property of members of the Richmond Farmers' Institute, and were apparently in excellent health, but were killed on the strength of the said Mallen test;

Whereas at the annual meeting of the said Farmers' Institute the question of glanders was discussed at considerable length by practical farmers and horsemen, and it was generally agreed that no glanders existed or had existed among horses in Richmond and vicinity, except as shown by the said Mallen test;

Whereas, the officers and directors of the said Farmers' Institute, having listened to all the arguments put forth at the said annual meeting, and duly looked up authorities on the said Mallen test, and it was of the opinion that no glanders exist or have existed in this community of Richmond. That the said Mallen test is unreliable, and without other evidence or indications of glanders being present, should not be acted on further than to isolate, or quarantine the animals. That the slaughter of horses otherwise known to be healthy is unjust on the strength of the said test. That the regulations under which the veterinary inspectors are working are ill-considered and unreasonable, and that the objectionable clauses should be amended at once.

Therefore be it resolved that we request

**Heintzman Pianos**  
M. W. WAITT & CO. Limited  
Sole Agents.

**MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR ADVANTAGES**

The bowl of the MELOTTE is fitted with a new patented interior, which takes the form of spiral wings, strongly riveted and soldered together. This interior divides the milk into layers, and enables the largest possible quantity to be separated in the shortest time, with the greatest efficiency. It is exceedingly strong and durable, being made of thinned steel, and at the same time is extremely easy to clean and handle.

**The Easiest To Turn.**  
Owing to the suspension of the bowl and spindle, and the admirable arrangement of the gearing, whereby the entire weight is thrown on the lower bearings, which all turn in oil, the "Melotte" takes less power to turn than any other Separator in the world.

So easy does the machine run that it has been found necessary to introduce a brake, which is now a feature of all "Melotte" Cream Separators, and of no others.

**125,000 Melotte Cream Separators in Use. Giving Entire Satisfaction.**

**Sole Agents:**  
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd., 123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.  
P.R. 769

The Dominion government to pay to the owners full market value for all horses slaughtered, which were otherwise known to be healthy apart from the said Mallen test, and further to amend the regulations relating to glanders in such a way to enable farmers and horse owners to co-operate with the department officials to eliminate glanders where it is suspected or known to exist.

That the president of this institute be authorized to call a general meeting of the institute to meet in the city of Vancouver on the 23rd inst. to discuss the question of glanders.

That the department of agriculture be requested to send a representative to such meeting.

That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the department of agriculture, the members for New Westminster and Burrard-districts, the chief veterinary inspector of British Columbia and the local press.

With a determination that every person, whether in present need or not, shall be suited, and that the bulk of their immense stock of men's and boys' furnishings and suits shall disappear, the B. Williams Company have made a further cut in their already ridiculously low prices for this week. Boys' suits, overcoats, reefers and raincoats, underwear, sweaters and shirts, men's hats, rain-

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

**WAGHORN, GWYNN & CO.**

Stock Brokers, Tel. 1705, Vancouver. Buy and sell stocks and bonds for cash or on margin, on Toronto, Montreal, New York, and London Exchanges.

**STOCKS BONDS F. W. STEVENSON**  
Commission Broker  
21 Broad Street  
GRAIN COTTON



State Dairy and Food Departments endorse Mapleine for its absolute freedom from injurious ingredients. Mapleine is purely vegetable.

Grocers sell it in 2-oz. bottles



# Happily Wedded at The White House

President Roosevelt's Daughter Married to Representative Nicholas Longworth Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—In the beautiful white and gold east room of the White House, a few minutes after noon today, the venerable Right Rev. Henry M. Satterlee, bishop of Washington of the Protestant Episcopal church, pronounced the fateful words which united in marriage Alice Lee Roosevelt, eldest daughter of the President of the United States, and Nicholas Longworth, the representative in Congress for the first district of Ohio. The ceremony, the simple, beautiful and impressive service of the Episcopal church, was witnessed by one of the most brilliant and distinguished assemblages ever gathered in the White House. Approximately one thousand persons were invited but no list of the guests was furnished for publication. A halo of a hundred years of magnificent White House history hung over the bridal couple. Miss Roosevelt was the twelfth bride to plight her troth within its walls, and on the identical spot where she today joined hands with the husband of her choice, another White House bride, beloved "Nellie" Grant, 32 years ago became the wife of Almon C. F. Sartoris. Mr. Sartoris was one of the witnesses of Miss Roosevelt's wedding. Princes and potentates today paid homage to the daughter of the President, joining with the American people in extending to Alice Lee Roosevelt, the American girl, their heartfelt good wishes.

The thousand guests began to arrive shortly after 11 o'clock. They entered by the east terrace and passed up the main staircase directly to the east room. The shades were drawn at all of the windows and the handsome brocade draperies in gold harmonized perfectly with the ivory white of the room. From the hundreds of softly shaded electric lamps in the crystal chandeliers perfect light was diffused throughout the room.

**The Floral Decorations**  
were most elaborate. Two huge vases each filled with Easter lilies and fern fronds topped each of the mantels, and two handsome table-holders laden with flowering rhododendrons. At the great centre windows was a floral bower. A semi-circular platform was constructed before the windows. On this the ceremony took place so that all in the room had practically an unobstructed view of it. The platform was carpeted in green, with an Oriental rug thrown over it. In colors red predominated.

Banked back of the platform and next to the windows were palms, selected for the beauty and closeness of their leaves. This group of palms was fringed at the base with a Japanese. Forming a background were drapery curtains of green and white and Easter lilies. Above the platform there was a garland of greenhouse smilax and asparagus, with scores of bride's roses nestling in the green. Vases in the green room were filled with enchantment caruncations of delicate pink and fern fronds. The blue room vases bore Easter lilies with fern and asparagus fronds, while two great vases at each end of the mantel were filled with Easter lilies and white roses.

The state dining room was a vision of grandeur, the great high walls and ceiling, paneled in walnut, bearing just below the ceiling the lustrous light of the President, forming a magnificent setting for the beautifully decorated table, on which, amid a shimmer of silver and cut glass, the buffet wedding breakfast was laid. The great table, extending almost the entire length of the apartment, was decorated with vases of American beauty and bride roses, ferns and asparagus.

**Artistic Decorations**  
The decorations of the main corridor were beautifully artistic. Behind a screen of purple and pink rhododendrons was stationed the marino band orchestra under the leadership of Lieut. Wm. H. Santelman. A special programme had been selected for the most part by Miss Roosevelt. During the wedding, the reception and the breakfast which followed the band rendered the programme. A few minutes before noon Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by the members of her intimate family, descended the main staircase and escorted by several military aides, entered the east room. She was escorted to a position on the left side of the platform, which was reserved for the bride's family. Designated members of the bridegroom's family, including his mother and sisters, already had taken their places on the right side. White satin ropes were stretched from each side of the main entrance to posts ten feet west of the platform, and thence around the platform to points on the east wall. Miss Roosevelt wore a superb gown, richly designed of heavy cream-colored brocade, on which were figures of blue and brown interlaced with threads of gold. The gown was made in princess style with a long train of the brocade material. The trimmings were of brown chiffon, as were the trimmings of the elbow sleeves. Exquisitely designed panels on the skirt were made of blue and gold embroidery. She wore diamond ornaments.

Mr. Longworth, accompanied by his best man, Thomas Nelson Perkins, of Boston, then descended the main staircase and took his place at the foot of the platform to await the arrival of his bride. Promptly at noon Miss Roosevelt, escorted by the President, descended by the elevator to the west end of the main corridor. There awaiting them were the ushers selected by Mr. Longworth. All of them are long-time personal friends and several of the bridegroom's classmates at Harvard. They were Quincy Aspin, Francis R. Bangs and Guy Norman, all of Boston; B. A. Wallingford, Jr., of Cincinnati; Larz Anderson, of Washington, D. C.; Victor Charles De Chambrun, of the French embassy; Frederick Winthrop, of New York, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

**The Bride's Entrance**  
Preceded by the ushers, the President and the waiting bride, resting her hand lightly within his left arm, proceeded to the east room, the orchestra rendering the march from Tanhauser. Miss Roosevelt never looked better. The classic beauty of her face and figure were accentuated by her exquisite attire and by the surroundings. Her bridal dress was a magnificent creation of heavy white satin, point lace, chiffon, filmy tulle and silver brocade. The material from which the gown was de-

veloped was manufactured especially for Miss Roosevelt and the design was destroyed as soon as the necessary amount of the material for the dress was made. The gown has a long skirt train of superb silver brocade. The bodice was made without a collar, was trimmed with old point lace, and the elbow sleeves were finished with the same filmy material. The sleeves met the long white gloves, and a voluminous tulle veil almost completely enveloped the bride. The veil was held in place by clusters of orange blossoms. The slippers were fashioned from silver brocade and instead of buckles tulle bows were worn with clusters of orange flowers.

The only jewels worn by the bride was the superb diamond necklace which was the gift of the groom. Over her left arm Miss Roosevelt carried a beautiful shower bouquet of white orchids. The delicate blossoms were arranged in cascade form, the stems being tied with white chiffon satin ribbon with long bows. The ushers, who were in couples, separated as they reached the platform, and the President passed through the two lines and presented his daughter to the waiting bridegroom, who stepped forward to receive her. Together they ascended the platform, where Bishop Satterlee, in the imposing robes of his office, already was standing. In low tones the bishop pronounced the marriage service. At the conclusion of the responses of the bride and groom the bishop inquired, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" The President ascended to the platform and, taking his daughter's right hand, placed it in that of the bridegroom. By the ring which an instant later was placed on the fourth finger of her left hand she became Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

**Receiving the Wedding Guests**  
At the conclusion of the wedding ceremony the assembled guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Longworth on the platform and beneath the floral bower. They were showered with congratulations. The guests were then received in the blue room by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. After the informal reception the bridal breakfast was served in buffet form in the state and private dining rooms.

Few brides not of royal birth have ever been the recipients of so many and such valuable gifts as were received by Miss Roosevelt. For weeks these tributes have been pouring into the White House. Many of them were accompanied by expressions of the regard in which the bride generally is held. By far the greater number came from personal friends and acquaintances. Her joy was clouded in a measure by the receipt of presents from strangers, who followed the gifts immediately with requests for invitations to the wedding. The gifts were returned instantly to the senders. It can be said that while many of the presents are valuable, some of them particularly so, the value of the gifts has been exaggerated. This exaggeration has brought considerable annoyance to Miss Roosevelt. She received many letters urging her to give various articles from her supposed plenitude of duplicate gifts to the writers. Some of the stories of the gifts were so pitiful as to cause Miss Roosevelt much sorrow. The misrepresentation regarding her gifts also caused her to receive many menacing letters, with sinister intimations of future trouble, perhaps from the country, through the

presentation to the daughter of an American President of gifts so costly as to be merely a display of the wealth of the givers.

**The Wedding Presents**  
Nobody without the circle of relatives and intimate personal friends has been permitted to view the bridal presents. For two days they were placed in the library, being constantly guarded. The gifts numbered nearly a thousand, and it is known that all have not yet arrived. The display consists principally of jewelry and rare bric-a-brac. There are necklaces, brooches, rings, bracelets, fans of unique design, clocks, watches, vases, loving cups, punch bowls, pictures, rare laces, exquisite silks and embroideries from the Orient, delicate carvings in ivory and the precious metals, handsome rugs and tapestries, rare silver and china table services, most of them manufactured from special designs. Among the gifts are some rare old laces and jewels from Mrs. Lee, the grandmother of the bride. As heretofore indicated, no list of presents was made public, and no complete list that is given approximately accurate can be compiled, but among the hundreds received by Miss Roosevelt are the following: President Loubet of France, magnificent gobelin tapestry made expressly for Miss Roosevelt; Emperor William of Germany, bracelet; the Emperor of Japan, two beautifully chased vases of silver and a piece of Japanese embroidery; the Republic of Cuba, necklace of selected pearls; the Emperor of Austria, diamond and pearl pendant; the Empress Dowager of China, a dower chest filled with rare articles; the King of Italy, mosaic table depicting scenes of Italian life; Pope Pius X, mosaic representing a great painting in the Vatican; the King of Spain, pieces of antique jewelry; King Edward of England sent a gift, the character of which has not been disclosed. The gift of Mr. Longworth to his bride was a necklace of selected diamonds.

The gowns and hats of the ladies present were in keeping with the romantic importance of the event, while the display of jewels was notable.

**The Bride and Groom Depart**  
Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth left the White House by the south entrance at 4:15 o'clock this evening, entered a large automobile and were driven rapidly away. It is understood that they went to the country residence of John R. McLean, on the Tenlytown railroad, which is located about six miles from Washington. As they entered the automobile they were showered with rice by Ethel and the other children. Mrs. Longworth was handed into the car by Major McCawley. Mr. Longworth entered on the other side assisted by his best man. The President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Cowles and the other members of the family stood on the steps of the White House and waved them out of sight. An old shoe was thrown at them by one of the ushers and landed on top of the automobile. It was there when the machine was last seen. The crowds gathered in front of the White House were not apprised of the departure of the bride and groom.

**COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT**

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.



MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT IN HER WEDDING GOWN

**Social Dance.**—One the evening of March 5th, Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., will hold a social dance at Victoria hall, Blanchard street, next to the Synagogue. Tickets can be procured from the Grand Recorder's office, Troncon avenue. Refreshments will be served. Dancing will commence at 8.30 sharp.

## AN ECHO OF EARLY DAYS

Reminiscent Story of Pioneer Times Amongst the Esquimaux Navy.

Says the Vancouver World: In his latest book, "The Passing of a Race," Mr. D. W. Higgins tells the story of the death of a certain Capt. Blank, commander of the ship "Esquimaux," on this station forty-five years ago. It is understood that Capt. Blank stood for Capt. Verney (now Sir Edmund Verney) and that the gunboat Snapper, which was really the Grappler. The following sketch, which will be read with interest, is from the London correspondence of an American newspaper:

Sir Edmund Verney, who has just invited popular attention by publicly announcing that he would not permit the hunt of which Lord Rothschild is the master to ride over his extensive estates in Buckinghamshire, is, at the same time, a public life and seeking a seat in the House of Commons. As his name does not appear among the victorious or defeated candidates it would seem that he has reconsidered his determination.

That he should ever have thought for one moment of becoming once more a member of parliament is absolutely inconceivable. For he has furnished one of the few cases of expulsion from parliament in modern times. It was in connection with his disservice from the royal navy in which he held the rank of captain, and his sentence to a year or two in jail. The affair constituted one of the "causes celebres" of fifteen years ago and attracted an immense amount of attention, not only on account of his distinguished naval services, but also because he was the nephew of Florence Nightingale, who still survives today at an advanced old age. Of course, Sir Edmund's conviction cost him the medals and clasps which he had won and which were a decoration of the board of magistrates for Anglesey, and a fortune of several million dollars. For he was destined to inherit the bulk of the large property of his uncle, Charles Calvert, Q.C., who, however, immediately after Sir Edmund's conviction to jail, dismissed him from the navy, and expulsion from the House of Commons, revoked his will and left the money in equal shares in Sir Edmund's two younger brothers, instead, dying a few weeks afterwards. One would have thought that after a sensational disgrace of this kind a man would have endeavored to rectify the error of the past by remaining in the background. But Sir Edmund seems to have a perfect craze for notoriety, is continually writing over his signature for magazines and for reviews, and during the Boer war rendered himself particularly conspicuous by the prominent part which he took in championing the cause of the Boers against his own countrymen. He is the head of one of the oldest families in England, and among

the most famous of his ancestors have been Sir Henry Verney, the speaker of the House of Commons, who was so roughly apostrophized by Oliver Cromwell when he cleared out the Long parliament, and Sir Edmund Verney, who was standard bearer to King Charles I., who was killed at the battle of Edge Hill. His body never was found. But when the battlefield was searched for his remains a severed hand, still grasping a piece of the broken banner, was identified by Sir Edmund's signet ring and was reverently interred at Clayton House, Bucks, where according to family tradition, the ghost of the old cavalier frequently appears, notably on the night of October 23, which is the anniversary of the battle of Edge Hill, searching for his lost hand.

Clayton house has been in the possession of the Verneys since the time of Sir Ralph Verney, who was lord mayor of London in 1465. The present mansion, as designed by Adam in the early part of the eighteenth century, was to have been higher than Stowe, the enormous palace of the last Duke of Buckingham. Not only, however, was it never completed, but one of the Verneys, finding the place much too big, pulled more than half of it down.

That people in England are on the whole kind and tolerant is shown by the fact that Sir Edmund Verney, in spite of his having done time in jail, has been able to secure election to a London club—namely, the Grosvenor.

During the lifetime of Sir Edmund's father, the late Sir Henry Verney, Florence Nightingale was a frequent visitor at Clayton. But she never set foot there since the nephew became his master, and now, 86 years of age, seldom leaves her charming home in South street, Park lane, London.

Miss Nightingale was born at Florence and named after the City of Flowers, while her sister, the late Lady Verney, was born at Naples and received the name of Parthenope. Originally her patronymic was Shore, which she bore until after she had attained womanhood. Her father was William Shore, and it was only on inheriting the estate of Lea Hurst, a beautiful place in Derbyshire from his uncle, Peter Nightingale, that he, in accordance with the terms of his relative's will, assumed the name and the armorial bearings of the testator.

After being presented at court Florence figured for several years in London society, and then withdrew therefrom to devote herself to sick nursing, of which English women of birth and breeding knew nothing at the time, her tastes in that direction having originated with the nursing of some poor tenants on her father's place in Derbyshire. In order to perfect herself in the art she went on to the continent and through a regular course of training at the Roman Catholic sisters of St. Vincent de Paul in Paris, and at the great Lutheran institution of the same kind at Kaiserwerth on the Rhine.

After her return to England she took charge of the hospital and sanatorium for sick governesses in Harley street, London, as honorary president and manager, and consequently when England found herself plunged in the Crimean war—with no provision made for the nursing of the sick and wounded soldiers—it was only natural that with her experience in nursing and her talent

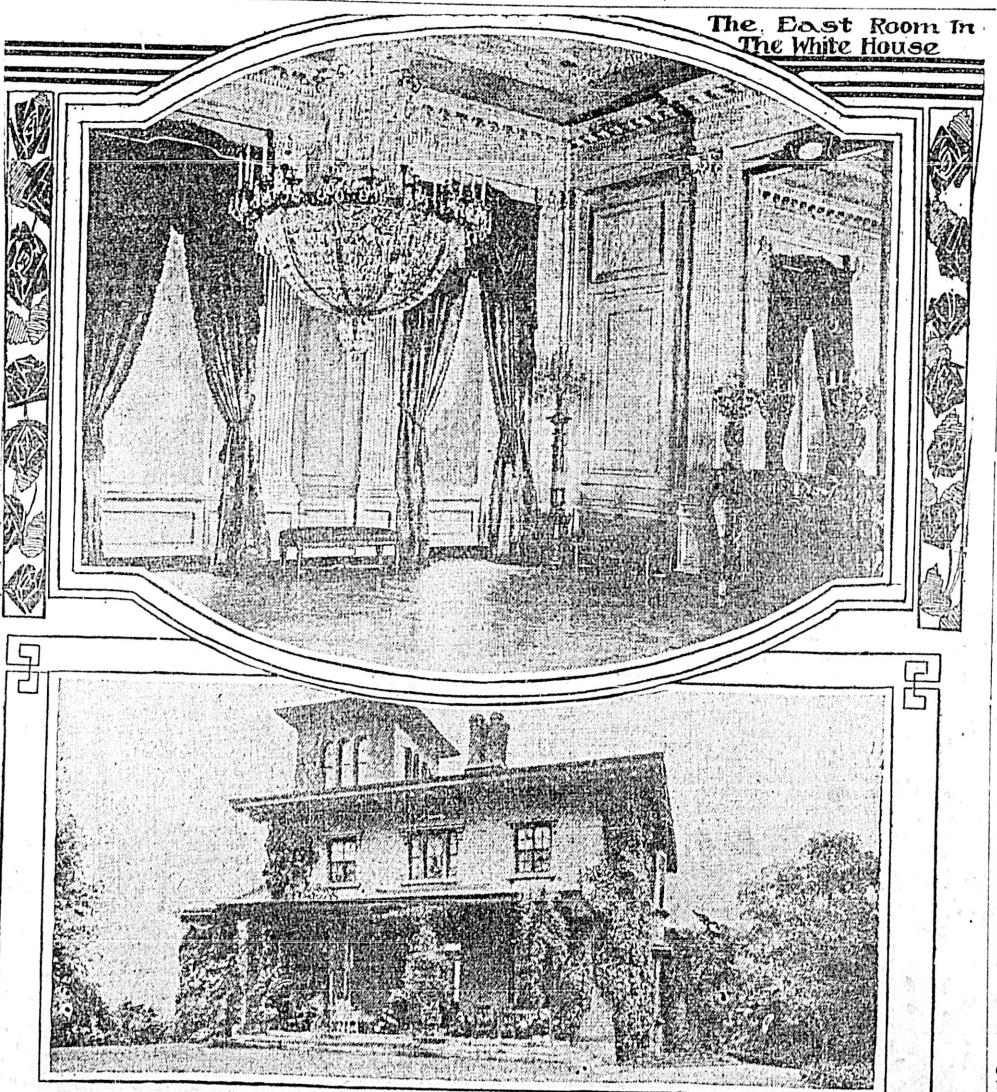
## IS PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES

Russian Government Like the U. S. Has a Watchful Eye on China.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—In view of recent events in China, the Russian government, like that of the United States, has found it advisable to take the necessary military measures to be prepared for eventualities. Though the foreign office officially scouted the alarmist tone of the Russian press and declared to the Associated Press today that no news had been received to excite apprehension, the council for the national defence, which has been preparing to reduce the force in the far East to a minimum, takes a more serious view of the situation and is revising its plans for the evacuation of the armies in Manchuria in order to retain there a force "sufficient to maintain Russia's special interests on a plane with other powers."

According to the Slovo, the government is in possession of information to the effect that China is making war preparations, in which it is supported openly by Japan, and that an attack on Russia's Ussuri possession is feared. Fears, the Slovo says, are also entertained over the Chinese designs to overthrow the Russian influence in Chinese Turkestan that has grown up in consequence of the special trade and military arrangements instituted before the breaking out of the Russo-Japanese war.

**Social Session.**—Columbia Lodge, I. O. O. F., will have a short business session on Wednesday evening, after which the members will form themselves into a social card party. Refreshments will be served and good fellowship will prevail. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited.



"Bookwood" the Longworth homestead at Cincinnati

## SPLIT, BRITTLE, DULL HAIR

All Come From Dandruff, Which Is Caused by a Germ.

Split hair, hard hair, lusterless hair, brittle hair falling hair, and all their origin to dandruff, which is caused by a meanly little microbe that burrows into the scalp, throwing up the cuticle into dandruff scales and sapping the vitality of the hair at the root, causing the severe diseased conditions of the hair (It finally falls out). Modern science has discovered a remedy to destroy the dandruff germ, which is combined in Neobor's Herpicide, the delightful hair dressing. Always itching instantly and makes hair soft as silk. Take no substitute; nothing just as good. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 28 Government St., Special Agents.

The Passenger Department of the Northern Pacific Railway Company is making a strong effort to secure for Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Spokane, the greater number of the National Meetings, of the different religions, fraternal, educational and other societies, which are held at certain cities in the United States and Canada every year, and to this end has invited the co-operation of the different boards of trade, tourist associations, and other public bodies. The Pacific Northwest is an ideal place for holding these meetings, during the hot summer months in the East, when practically all of them are held; and there is no doubt but that the advantage of the fine climate on the Pacific Coast will be a great drawing card for delegates attending these different meetings.



## LIFE IN THE SHOP.

## CRIB HUNTING.

## Extracts From an Assistant's Diary

From an English Paper.

I am able today to give some extracts from the diary of a young woman who came up to London a few years ago to seek work in "the drapery." Miss D. is a clever assistant, and she had received a first-rate training in the process before she tried her fortunes in London. It took her five weeks, even with her excellent references, to get her first situation, and the reader who glances over the notes of her experiences will appreciate her remark that "for the inexperienced, friendless girl there is no greater horror than that of cribbing." Cribbing is the shop slang for looking for work. The endless flow of assistants seeking employment, their lack of organization, their helplessness, are facts which stand out clearly in the narrative. Miss D.'s story, I may add, can be relied upon implicitly.

March 2. Went round Oxford street and Regent street; called at several shops without seeing the engagers.

March 3. Went into another set of shops. Same result.

March 4. Took a third set. Saw one engager. I asked, "Is there a place for sales or a cloakroom?" "There is no vacancy whatever," of any description was the reply.

March 5. Did the first set again. Saw the engager at —'s, Regent street. Asked the usual question. He said very curtly, "No," and held the door open.

March 6. Went through the second set again. Saw one engager. Repeated the formula and had the usual answer, "No vacancies at all." Went again to L.'s. After waiting about ten minutes I was told engager was out, would not be back for some time.

March 9. Went again to —'s Regent street. Saw the same man. This time he said pleasantly "No vacancies whatever." Went also to H.'s and J.'s with same result. About three p.m., the weather, which had been fine, changed and settled to steady rain. I was waiting about to go to E.'s, who were advertising for men. The time stated was four p.m., at the private door, which is reached by a narrow passage leading from Oxford street. At half past three the passage was full of young men, with patent shoes, silk hats, kid gloves, frock coats.

I counted only four young ladies, who had managed to secure a doorway which sheltered them a little. I waited with them till a quarter past four, and could not see that they were beginning to be interviewed. Then I could wait no longer, as I was drenched. I looked out into the next counter, and still more came, and were marshalled round out of my sight. Occasionally a shop-walker would thin out a few by asking the unlikely ones a few questions, and saying, "I am afraid we have nothing to suit you."

I waited twenty-five minutes past five the engager came, and went as soon. I was asked only, "What department do you apply for?" and was then told, "You are too little, too short."

"Am I too short for all departments?" "Am I asked, 'Yes, you are too short for us.' Good morning." I made my way out, and the next day I went out I met them still coming in.

The limit of height at this shop was 5ft. 4in.

The following interview will, also, I think, be read with interest. It took place with one of the partners in a large West-End shop.

Saw an advertisement and hurried off in the pouring rain. After waiting some time I was shown into a tiny "marking-off room. Mr. W. sat on one side of a small counter. I stood on the other side. A young lady was with him. He began to question me.

"What is your experience?" "What! you don't look more than fourteen!" "Where have you lived?" "What stock have you kept?" "Go! Lummy! but you are short. Isn't she short? (to the young lady). Go and send Mr. — to me." (Exit young lady.)

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Mr. W. (to me): "Mother living? Father living? Where do they live? What is your brother? Where does he work? Have you any fads? Are you a blue ribbonite, or anything of that sort? What is your religion? Are you church or non-church, or anything of that sort?"—I don't mind, you know. But I like to know. Ah! you are one of the sinners that have erred and strayed, I expect."

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Finally, let us take another triumph of Miss D.'s in which the engager is a very well-known figure in the shop world. This is five months after the last interview.

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docks, where he is now working as a laborer.

In what comes next we get a vivid picture of the shop assistant's market that strange, pathetic procession of young men in tall hats and frock coats, looking out for work at less than dockers' wages of young women in stylish hats, kid gloves, and fashionably-cut dresses, with anxious hearts and perhaps only a few shillings in their pockets, bent on admission to this poor and stylish but highly-respectable livelihood.

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"I am living with my brother."

"Ah, yes. Because we never engage any one who cannot go home or to friends from Saturday to Monday. We like the house to ourselves on Sunday, and if assistants are here the work for the house is just as great."

"May I ask what are the hours here?" "I am afraid longer than you have been used to. We close at five p.m. Thursdays, nine p.m. other nights, eleven p.m. Saturdays."

"That is rather late; but what salary do you offer?"

"Well, we can't afford to offer large salaries here. The business won't stand it. What are you asking?"

"My salary has been £35; premiums averaging £12."

"Ah, yes. We have nothing to offer higher than £20. We have one or two counter hands with good salaries. The rest are juniors. No, I really have nothing suitable for you. I should advise you to try Oxford street."

Note two points. Taking the hour of beginning at eight o'clock, we get a thirteen-hour day for four days in the week, nine hours for the "half-holiday," and fifteen hours on Saturday—a seventy-six-hour week. Then as to Sundays. It comes hard on assistants who are used to London. In London, on a wet or fine day, ill or well. This regulation is by no means the rule; but I have had complaints made of the same thing elsewhere by assistants who had no friends to keep open house for them every Sunday.

Here is an interview with the representative of a great Oxford street firm which had advertised for assistants:

The shopwalker gave me a chair, the second from the end of the counter. The first was already occupied, and I watched the applicants following each other in quick succession, until the double line of chairs at the counter was filled, and the next counter, and still more came, and were marshalled round out of my sight. Occasionally a shop-walker would thin out a few by asking the unlikely ones a few questions, and saying, "I am afraid we have nothing to suit you."

I waited twenty-five minutes past five the engager came, and went as soon. I was asked only, "What department do you apply for?" and was then told, "You are too little, too short."

"Am I too short for all departments?" "Am I asked, 'Yes, you are too short for us.' Good morning." I made my way out, and the next day I went out I met them still coming in.

The limit of height at this shop was 5ft. 4in.

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Photo by Stefano.

## The Horse Laugh.

Ever hear a horse laugh? Maybe. Ever see one laughing? No? The Jag Camera, the latest arrival in the realm of scientific marvels, caught a horse laughing, and here it is, plain as day, in the picture above. Here ends all argument whether horses laugh. "The camera never lies" is an adage taken as truth generally, so it is at last established that equine "haw-haws" are real and existing.

This is another sample of the wonders contained in the billboards of the "Jag Camera" to get any kind of a photograph.

The particular horse shown in the accompanying reproduction was having a quiet smile all to himself when his picture was taken. His look of mortification when he heard the shutter of the "Jag Camera" snap and knew that

at last photography would record in the annals of the horse the fact that they do really laugh was pathetic to behold.

The "Jag Camera" caught that, too, and in the near future readers will have an opportunity to see the emotions of a horse as expressed in photographs of its contorted features.

So let all water for the little surprises appearing for what is soon to arrive. These will be interviews with men known by reputation in every home in the country and, for the most part, all over the world. Accompanying the interviews will be an exhaustive study of the "Jag Camera," showing how great men feel when their emotions are aroused.

confectionery, boots, country orders, art needlework, toys. Do you care to take any of these?"

Upon my saying art needlework was the only department I would take, he continued, "Now we board you, and lodge you; there are no fines or deductions, no premiums or extras of any kind. We close at seven o'clock every night, and at two o'clock on Saturdays. What is the very lowest salary you will take?"—Very well, I engage you for A.N. department at a salary of £30 a year. You will come in on Wednesday morning, between nine and ten; go straight to the counting-house. From there you will be taken to Mr.—, the buyer of your department. You will wear a plain black dress to clear the ground, plain white collars and cuffs, the regulation pattern. You can wear in your own style and get the right one after you are in. Good evening!" He opened the door, and I passed out as quickly as possible through the double lines of applicants who knew both by my manner and the length of the interview that I had "got a berth."

The girl kept him waiting a few seconds. She got inside, but the door was hardly shut before it swung back again and my turn came. I was politely asked to sit down, and was then put through the usual questions as to my previous places by Mr. X., while Y. took notes.

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The best and safest way to keep Baby's skin healthy is to use only

## BABY'S OWN SOAP

Pure, Dainty, Delicate.  
Beware of Imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL

source of wealth and as an outlet for the energies of the Russian people.

This is the reason that a commission is going to Northeast Siberia next spring.

The route that at first seemed to be most in favor extends west from Cape Deshnev along the northern tundra and through the towns of Verchayausk and Yakutsk and thence down the Lena river to Irkutsk, where it would meet the Trans-Siberian road. This project has developed strong opposition, chiefly under the leadership of Alexander Sibiriakoff, the well-known Siberian explorer. Public sentiment seems now to be overwhelmingly in favor of the route which extends southwest to Oushiza, then skirts the coast of the Okhotsk Sea to the Amur river at Nikolajevsk. The lowest temperature recorded there in winter is about 31 degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean temperature throughout the year is 4.3 degrees Fahrenheit, or about 28 degrees below the freezing point.

The last formidable objection that is urged to this route is that on the way to Yakutsk the trains would have to cross two mountain ranges through passes that are about 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the level of the tundra. These objections have been urged so forcibly that the general opinion in Russia now is that there is very little prospect that the northern route to the Lena river will be selected.

Some of the most prominent engineers argue, on the other hand, that not a single serious objection can be urged to the southern route to Vladivostok, and that a railroad there may be easily built, easily maintained and will best of all, connects with the Trans-Siberian. For much of the way the route is not far from the sea, whose influence modifies the extreme cold of winter. Most of the rivers to be crossed are small, and there are no great floods in the early summer. There are no towering mountains to cross, for the route is between the ocean and the ranges that extend parallel to it. More than half of the way is through heavily wooded country, a protection against drifting snow.

In connection with this route branch routes have been planned leading up through low passes to northern mining districts among the mountains and to Yakutsk on the Lena, which, though the second coldest town in the world, its winter temperature being much colder than that of the settlements of the west coast of Greenland, has a population of 10,000 and is growing rapidly and is important as a mining centre while in the region around it cattle raising is becoming a large industry.

Yakutsk, by the way, has a unique curiosity which is shown to all visitors. About seventy years ago a Russian merchant there decided to dig a well. He kept his men at it with pick and shovel all summer, but after penetrating 105 feet in solid frozen soil he decided to quit. Then the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg decided to find how deeply frost extended at Yakutsk. They sank the well further to a total depth of 382 feet, still in solidly frozen ground, and then gave up the job. The hole is still there and is kept carefully covered to exclude the external air.

It is expected that all the preliminary studies for the railroad will be made within the next year; but there is no telling when Russia will be in position to invest the large amount of money required to build the line. Her present financial position is deplorable and the government railroads have not been paying expenses for some time. Nobody doubts, however, that a land so richly blessed with natural wealth as Russia is will seek prosperity again when good government and peace at home and abroad are its portion. The educated classes are fully in favor of this railroad project. It will certainly be built when the conditions permit, for it is necessary to the development of the great northern empire of Eastern Siberia.

Nobody knows whether the building of this Siberian line will ever initiate the construction of a road across Alaska to Behring Strait. It is dangerous, however, to fix any limitations upon human enterprises. A few years ago we should have laughed at the idea that in 1905 went three hundred British scientists would visit the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi by a railroad extending 1,600 miles from the ocean. No prophet can safely say that the top notch of Alaska's development is within sight; it is certain that if a railroad is ever needed across Alaska it will be built.

MARK TWAIN AND HIS LATEST.

Mark Twain was the guest of honor at a dinner given last week in New York by the Press Club and the Manhattan Dickens Fellowship in the Press Club rooms to commemorate the 34th anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens.

In the course of the dinner "Mark" expressed his opinion on the competency of John D. Rockefeller Jr. to instruct his Bible class on the subject of veracity. He also aired his thoughts on the general subject of lying.

"I am," said Mr. Clemens, "suffering now from the fact that I, who have told the truth a good many times in my life, have lately received more letters than anybody else in the world urging me to lead a righteous life. I have more friends who want to see me develop on a high level than anybody else."

"Young John D. Rockefeller, two weeks ago, taught his Bible class all about veracity. Some of the letters I have received suggest that I go there and learn, too. Why, I know Mr. Rockefeller, and he is a good fellow. He is competent in many ways to teach a Bible class, but when it comes to veracity he is only a young man and 70 years old. I have been familiar with veracity twice as long as he has."

And George Washington

"And the story about George Washington and his little hatchet," continued the speaker, also has been suggested to me in these letters in a furtive way, as if I needed some of George Washington and his hatchet to my constitution. Why, dear me, they overlook the real point of that story. The point is not the one that usually is suggested. You can readily see that. The point is not that George said to his father, 'Yes, father, I cut down the cherry tree, I cannot tell a lie, but that a little boy only 7 years old should have his sagacity developed under such circumstances. He was a boy wise beyond his years. His conduct then was the prophecy of later years. Yes, I think he was the most remarkable man the country ever produced—up to my time, anyway."

"Little George was keen enough to realize that circumstantial evidence against him. He knew his father would know from the size of the chips that no full grown hatchet cut that tree down, and that no man would have haggled at it so."

Everything Against Him.

"Now, then, George—little George—knew that everything was against him; he knew his father would send around the plantation and inquire for a small boy with a hatchet, and so he had the wisdom to come out and confess it. Now, the idea that his father was overjoyed when he told little George he would rather have him cut down 1,000 cherry trees than tell him all that nonsense. What did he really mean? Why, that he was absolutely astonished that he had a son who had a chance to tell a lie and didn't."

"I admire old George—if that was his name—for his discernment. He knew when he said his son couldn't tell a lie that he was stretching it a good deal. He wouldn't have to go to John D. Rockefeller's Bible class to find that out. The way the old George Washington story is handed down, it doesn't do anybody any good. It only discourages people who can tell a lie."

His Interest in Poets.

Mr. Clemens said he always had taken an interest in young people who wanted to become poets. He remembered that he was particularly interested in one budding poet when he was a reporter on a newspaper. This young poet's name was Butter. Mark was out of a job, and Butter came around to him one day and said disconsolately that he was going to commit suicide; that he was tired of life, not being able to express his thoughts in poetic form. Butter asked Reporter Clemens what he thought of the idea. Said the speaker:

"I said it was a good idea. 'You can do me a friendly turn. You go off in a private place and I'll do as much for you sometime.'"

The speaker said he told Butter how he would write up his death; how he would make a spread of it; how it would appear on the first page of the paper.



## FOR RENT

SCORESBY ST.—Modern cottage, in good condition. \$22.75 mo.  
SOUTH TURNER ST.—Good 7 room house. \$16.00 mo.  
NIAGARA ST.—Large 8 room house. \$19.00 mo.  
ESQUIMALT RD.—Rather large house with considerable grounds. \$15.00 mo.

SEE OUR LIST

**PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street**  
**VICTORIA, B. C.**

**Residential Site, water front, one and a quarter acres, fronting on Shoal Bay, at corner of Beach and Fairfield Roads. For Sale CHEAP. Apply to**

**A. W. JONES, Limited, 28 FORT STREET**

## PRISM SHADES

WE WISH TO DRAW YOUR ATTENTION TO THESE NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT SHADES, WHICH WE HAVE JUST IMPORTED. THEY DOUBLE THE POWER OF YOUR LIGHT—THAT IS TO SAY, AN 8 C. P. LAMP WITH A PRISM SHADE IS EQUAL TO A 16 C. P. LAMP WITHOUT.

The cost is only 50c, inclusive of holder. See them at

**HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.**  
29 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.  
H.787

We advise the following vessels now on berth to load GENERAL CARGO FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA:

**BARQUE "FINGAL" 100 A I**  
2485 TONS REGISTER

Loading at LIVERPOOL during second half of March, and at GLASGOW in the first half of April.

**BARQUE "DON" 100 A I**  
1070 TONS REGISTER

Loading at LONDON only, during the first half of March. For freight rates and other particulars apply to

**ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED**  
TEMPLE BUILDING, VICTORIA, B. C.

## BIG REDUCTIONS

**Commencing Monday 19th February**  
**ASTOUNDING BARGAINS IN**

**Gentlemen's Suitings in Best English Goods**

Made up to order in the latest fashions at specially cheap rates, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

**AH WING, 160 Government Street**

**WHEAT FOR POULTRY**  
MANITOBA GRAIN.

**\$1.40 per 100 lbs. Free Delivery.**

**SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY, 87-89 YATES STREET**

## WHERE IS CALGARY?

The place where they manufacture  
**CALGARY HUNGARIAN FLOUR?**

**ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.**

## Whatcom to Resume Service

**Reported That Seattle Steamer Will Begin Run to Victoria Today.**

**Otter Returns From West Coast—Sugar Steamer Arrives From Demerara.**

The steamer Whatcom is to resume service on the Victoria-Seattle run today. The Whatcom has been converted into an oil-burner and otherwise altered and she will now replace the steamer Princess Victoria until May next, in keeping with the arrangement made between the C. P. R. and the Alaska S. S. Co. It is generally understood that the Whatcom will be kept on the route only until such time as the new steamer Indianapolis, or the Crescent, as she is to be called, has been remodelled for the run. Officers of the Alaska S. S. Co. stated some days ago that without doubt the new steamer would be placed on the run to Victoria. The Crescent will be almost in the same class as

the steamer Princess Victoria as a passenger steamer, for she can make nineteen knots an hour. On the voyage from New York to Seattle she averaged 13 knots an hour, running on an economical coal consumption. The vessel is of 520 tons net and 765 tons gross tonnage.

**FIRE ON THE MINNESOTA.**  
Arrives at Yokohama With News of Fire During Voyage.

A Yokohama cablegram says the Great Northern Steamship Company's big steamer Minnesota, Capt. Rinder, from Puget Sound for Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong, arrived at this port today and reports that during the voyage fire broke out in the cargo in the third hold of the ship. The cargo was badly damaged. A survey was held aboard the vessel and it was recommended that the cargo be discharged. Harry Donkin of this city was among the passengers on the Great Northern liner.

**AYSARTH ARRIVES.**

The British steamer Aysarth, with a cargo of raw sugar from Demerara, arrived at Vancouver yesterday morning without calling at William Head quarantine station and was passed at Vancouver. The Aysarth called at Coronal for coal en route. The Aysarth is a British steamer of 2,002 tons net, commanded by Capt. Smith. She occupied 85 days in making the long voyage from Demerara. The British

steamer Cambrian King, which took a cargo of sugar to Vancouver from Mauritius is expected to reach Esquimalt tomorrow to enter the drydock to be cleaned and painted. Another arrival yesterday was the bark Alexander Black, which was towed to Vancouver by the tug Louise to load at Hastings mills. The steam collier Titania passed out from Ladysmith with a cargo of coal for San Francisco. The steamer Umatilla sailed at 8 p. m. with a cargo and passengers for the Golden Gate. The steamer Athenian is due today from the Orient.

### SCHOONERS COLLIDE.

The Soquel and Spokane Run Into Each Other.

When the schooners Soquel and Spokane were being towed to port by the tug Wyndia on Friday they were in collision. The vessels met a stiff head squall which overcame the speed of the towboat and carried the Spokane down onto the Soquel towing behind. The Soquel was struck in the vicinity of the hawse pipe and the iron work in a measure prevented her being injured, but the Spokane, which proceeded this afternoon to Port Gamble, is reported not faring so well. Two boats were smashed, davits torn out and other minor damage done to the upper works and rigging. The Soquel, which is twenty-one days from San Pedro, is chartered to load a return lumber cargo at Olympia.

### COLLISION IN STRAITS.

Ship Cissie and Unknown Bark Come Together.

The British ship Cissie was in collision in the straits on Friday afternoon with an unknown bark. The Cissie was slightly damaged. Her bow and several of the starboard davits were broken, and she was more or less bruised above the water line. The other vessel was coming into the strait. She had been beating in against a head wind. The weather at the time was thick and it is presumed that the master of the unknown bark lost his bearings and struck the Cissie before he could locate her position. The vessels drifted apart at once and both were lost from sight of each other.

The Cissie was inward bound from Valparaiso when the accident happened. She was loaded with a general cargo and was far heavier than the other ship, which, according to reports, appeared to be in ballast only. For this reason the other vessel was more severely damaged from all accounts. The first report of the disaster was received at the Seattle Merchants' Exchange. Details of the accident are lacking. The other ship is expected to put into port within the next few hours.

### NING CHOW COMING.

The steamer Ning Chow, one of the largest of the White and Blue Funnel fleet, is due to arrive here the last of this month. The vessel is now on its way here from Yokohama. She is bringing a full cargo of general merchandise from both Europe and the Orient.

The Ocean Steamship Company and the China Mutual, which are combined under one head, form the largest company in Europe. They operate more than fifty steamers, a number of which are under construction for this fleet. Several of the new ships will be placed on the Liverpool-British Columbia run. The first to arrive here will be the Teacer, one of the latest acquisitions to the fleet. She is due this summer. This company is constantly adding more ships to the Liverpool-Victoria run.

### OTTER RETURNS.

Took Cargo of Machinery to Clayoquot Mills—The Queen City Coming.

Steamer Otter which took a cargo of machinery from Vancouver to the new sawmills of the Sutton Lumber Company at Clayoquot reached port last night bringing another shipment of whale products from the station of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company at Sechart. The Otter will leave shortly on another trip to the island sawmill with more machinery. Mr. Pike of the lumber company was a passenger to Victoria by the Otter. From the whaling station the Otter brought news that the captain of the Orion indignantly denies an absurd story published by the Seattle Times that he paced the deck with a long demijohn on his head. The Queen City reached Clayoquot yesterday on her way from Quatsino and way ports to Victoria. She was delayed at Clayoquot sheltering from a heavy southeast storm which occurred yesterday in that vicinity.

### MARINE NOTES.

The shipment of lumber which was to have gone out on the wrecked ship King David is now being taken by the steamer Iselworth. She is now finishing her cargo in Port Blakely and will go away for Melbourne, Australia, within the next day or two. She will take more than 1,000,000 feet.

A representative of an eastern firm is in Seattle seeking to charter a steamer to carry 2,500,000 feet of lumber to New York.

Som eecoon is now felt for the little fishing schooner Mary Ann of Seattle. The craft left Uniga about three weeks ago and has not been heard of since.

Seven members of the crew of the wrecked bark Aradina, which was lost a few miles below Mazatlan by stranding, have arrived at San Francisco on the steamer City of Panama. Others are coming on the Kosmos liner. Vera. The vessel has gone to pieces but all hands were saved. The bark was coming to Port Townsend to load for Hamburg.

The ship Alex. Black, at Port Angeles, will load lumber at Hastings. It is probable that ports will be out in the ship Silkeborg for lumber before she leaves here for the Sound, where she is chartered to load.

The steamer Umatilla sailed last night for San Francisco.

According to advices from Japan the Japan Shipowners' league intends to start a big shipping trust. It will organize with a capital of 20,000,000 yen. Services on the coast of Japan, Korea and China, as well as to Eropenn and American ports, will be inaugurated. At present over 180 steamers are controlled by the league, representing 250,000 tons.

## EA TOAST

"Here's to him who thinks the most good and speaks the least ill of his neighbours."

A GOOD TOAST  
DESERVES A  
GOOD WINE.

## MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE

**PITHER & LEISER**  
DIRECT IMPORTERS  
YATES STREET  
VICTORIA, B. C.  
P.L.700

## No. 8 Pioneer St.

NEAR BLANCHARD.

Under instructions from Mrs. Bulman, I will sell at her above residence,

**Tuesday 20th. at 2 p.m.**

## DESIRABLE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

OF A 10 ROOMED HOUSE.  
Further Particulars Later.

**Wm. T. Hardaker**  
AUCTIONEER

**Messrs. L. EATON & CO.**

AUCTIONEERS AND  
COMMISSION AGENTS

Daily instructed, will sell at their AUCTION MART, on

**Wednesday, Feb. 21.**

AT 2:00 P. M.,

A quantity of valuable and useful

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC**

Including 10 Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses and Springs, 10 Bedroom Suites, 25 new Rugs, Rockers, etc.; also a choice selection of Begganias and other Plants.

**L. Eaton & Co., - Auctioneers**

## Compulsory Auction Sale

**TUESDAY, 2 P. M.**

Under instructions from the Landlord's Bailiff, we will sell for distress of rent on above date, at

**52 MICHIGAN STREET**

(Near Birdcage Walk)

## Household Furniture AND EFFECTS

Including: Sideboard, Ex. Table, Rattan Chair, Rockers, Japanese Tables, Centre tables, Lace Curtains, Bibles, Carpets, Squares, Rugs, lot Silverware, Full Size and Three-quarter Iron Bedsteads, Spring and Top Mattresses, Bureau and Washstands, Toiletware, Bedding, Leather Pillows, Blankets, Mirrors, Chairs, Matting, Kitchen Table and Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, Heater and Pipe, Cook Stove, Lady's Shawl, Table Cloth, lot Asst. Books, Knives and Forks, lot of Wood and other things.

**MAYNARD & SON**  
AUCTIONEERS  
Office and Rooms, 55 Broad Street.

All shoe dealers will recommend Good-year welt shoes. They why not have them sold by the only Good-year lock-stitch machine in Victoria. Men's sewed soles, 75c; ladies, 50c; men's heel, 25c; ladies, 20c. Jackson & Smith, 52 Fort Street.

For one week commencing tomorrow, Monday, Ah Wing, 160 Government Street, will give big reductions in the prices of gentlemen's suits made to order from the best English goods. He guarantees perfect satisfaction in every particular. This chance will only continue for two weeks.

Sign of Spring.—Pedestrians on Johnson street at about 1 p. m. yesterday had the rare opportunity of seeing a butterfly whizzing about on the 17th of February. The insect was a well-developed one, and from the activity of its movements apparently since that summer had arrived.

**WINDSOR TABLE SALT**  
won't cake. It is PURE—clean, dry crystals that dissolve instantly. Perfect for the table.

## David Spencer Ltd. WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

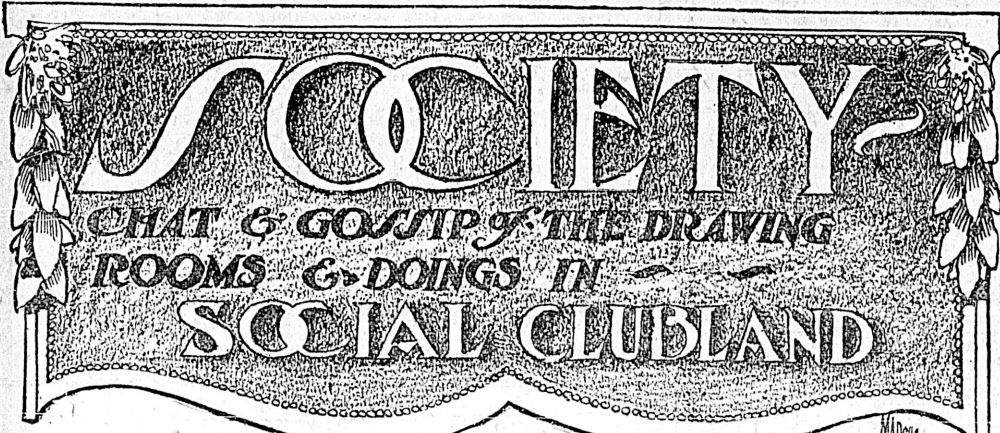
## Some of Best Values we have ever given in Whitewear Department.

In some cases the reductions are very great, the reason for this is that we are clearing out the various lines that are so much reduced in price.

Ladies' White Under Skirts, 12-inch flounce, 3 rows of tucking, 3 1/2 inch lace frill, Regular \$1.00, Monday, 50c.	Ladies' White Cambric Underskirt, with 24 inch flounce, trimmed with Val. insertion and lace, medallions and tucking, Regular \$3.50, Monday, \$1.75.	Ladies' White Lawn Underskirt, 24 inch flounce, headed with heading and ribbon, also fancy design in lace insertion with 5 inch frill of lace, Regular \$9.50, Monday, \$3.75.
Ladies' White Cotton Skirts, 18 inch lawn flounce, 2 rows of insertion, 1 row lace, 3 rows of tucking, Regular \$1.75, Monday, \$1.25.	Ladies' White Cambric Underskirt, with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with 6 rows of hemstitching, 1 row of lawn insertion and 1 row of 5 inch edging, Regular \$3.00, Monday, \$1.75.	Ladies' White Lawn Underskirt, with 25 inch flounce, trimmed with fancy design of Val. lace and medallions, also wide frill of lace, Regular \$8.50, Monday, \$3.75.
Ladies' White Cambric Under Skirts, with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with 3 clusters of tucking, 3 tucks in each cluster, also wide embroidery, Regular \$1.75, Monday, \$1.25.	Ladies' White Cambric Underskirt, with deep flounce, trimmed with cambric embroidery, Regular \$1.75, Monday, \$1.25.	Ladies' White Lawn Underskirt, with 23 inch flounce, headed with 1 row of insertion, fancy design in tucking and insertion, 7 frills of Val. lace, Regular \$8.50, Monday, \$3.75.
Ladies' White Cambric Underskirt, with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with 3 rows of hemstitching, 1 deep frill of embroidery, Regular \$1.75, Monday, \$1.25.	Ladies' White Cambric Underskirt, with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with 6 rows of wide openwork embroidery, Regular \$1.75, Monday, \$1.25.	Ladies' White Cambric Underskirt, with 24 inch flounce, trimmed with 6 rows of tucking, 2 rows of insertion and 1 row of wide embroidery, Regular \$2.00, Monday, \$1.25.
Ladies' White Cambric Underskirt, with 24 inch lawn flounce, trimmed with 2 rows of val. insertion and 1 row of deep val. lace, Regular \$2.25, Monday, \$1.25.	Ladies' White Cambric Underskirt, with 18 inch lawn flounce trimmed with 10 rows of tucking and 6 inch openwork embroidery, Regular \$3, Monday, \$1.75.	Ladies' White Cambric Underskirt, with 18 inch flounce, trimmed with 12 rows of shell tucking, also 3 1/2 inch Valenciennes lace, Regular \$2.75, Monday, \$1.75.
Ladies' White Cambric Underskirt, with 15 inch flounce, trimmed with 12 rows of shell tucking, also 3 1/2 inch Valenciennes lace, Regular \$2.75, Monday, \$1.75.	Ladies' White Cambric Underskirt, with 12 inch flounce, trimmed with 12 rows of shell tucking, also 3 1/2 inch Valenciennes lace, Regular \$2.75, Monday, \$1.75.	Ladies' White Cambric Underskirt, with 10 inch flounce, trimmed with 12 rows of shell tucking, also 3 1/2 inch Valenciennes lace, Regular \$2.75, Monday, \$1.75.
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VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1906.



A very pretty wedding, at which two young people who have made themselves very popular in Victoria's society, were the principals was solemnized at Christ Church Cathedral on Wednesday evening. The bride, Miss Emma Wharton Secretan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hanington, was united in marriage to Mr. Lawford Morey Richardson, son of the late Capt. Malcolm Richardson, The Rev. Canon Beaudin, assisted by Bishop Perin and Canon Hilt, of Ladners, performed the ceremony which was fully choral, the choir singing "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden," met the bridal party at the porch and escorted them to the chancel rail where the bride was given away by her father, and where the beautiful Episcopal marriage service made them man and wife. The bride, who was attended by Miss Phyllis Eberts, looked very sweet in a handsome ivory satin gown trimmed with crepe de chene, with panels, flounce, bertha and medallions of priceless hand-made point lace, the gift of the bride's mother, and real honiton lace veil, the gift of the groom's mother (her own wedding veil) and orange blossoms. She carried a handsome bouquet of pink roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid, Miss Eberts, also looked charming in a chic white satin dress. She carried a beautiful bouquet of pink carnations.

The bride's mother, Mrs. Hanington, wore a handsome gown of blue voile combined with satin and tulle hat to match. The groom was supported by Mr. J. Musgrave, while the ushers were Mr. Dougald Gillespie, Mr. Kenneth Gillespie, Mr. Frank Hanington and Mr. Cambie. The bridal procession left the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

After the ceremony a reception, at which a large number of the friends of the contracting parties were present, was held at "Highwood," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Gillespie, which was kindly placed at the disposal of the bride party for the occasion. Mrs. Gillespie wore a costly gown of ruby velvet trimmed with old lace, in which she looked very beautiful.

The magnificent apartments were beautifully decorated with ivy and white chrysanthemums, the table being especially artistic. Here was an immense heart-shaped wedding cake occupying a centre place. This was surrounded by white carnations, smilax and beautiful frouds of ferns. The edges of the table were richly festooned with beautiful bridal knots of ribbons and silver hearts, which with the heart-shaped cake, indicated the St. Valentine's wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson left the same evening by the Princess Victoria for Vancouver, where they remained to attend the grand opera, after which they left for a tour of the Sound cities before making their home at Ladners, where Mr. Richardson is manager of the Royal Bank of Canada. The bride's going-away dress was navy blue tulle with fur-lined coat and hat, stole and muff of ermine. The wedding presents, which were very numerous, were pretty, costly and useful.

The Married Ladies' Club, under the management of Mrs. Simpson, are having an "At Home" for their friends on Tuesday, 27th inst., at Assembly hall.

The Misses Bone were hostesses at a charming entertainment given at their home on Topaz avenue, Wednesday evening, 14th inst., which took the form of a Valentine's or Heart party. Some beautiful violets and snow drops were in evidence about the different apartments, but the chief decorations were hearts, even the refreshments being largely served in that shape. The first amusement of the evening was "Preservative Hearts," the score cards for which, as well as the different pretty prizes given, were the work of Miss Lena Bone, being especially designed and hand-painted by the talented young lady. After refreshments had been hospitably served, all the other games were enjoyed by indulging in all these taking the form of hearts, however. Amongst those present were: Miss L. Garvin, Miss Bea Raymond, Miss M. Fell, Miss Millie Newby, Miss Frances Kermode, Miss Grace Hackett, Miss McKellick, Miss Elaine McMillan, Miss J. Fawcett, Miss Olive Nicholson, Miss L. Clark, Miss Hayward, Miss Hiscocks, Miss O'Keefe, Miss Wilbur, Mrs. Reynolds, Major Hibben, Mr. H. Laing, Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. Frank Clark, Mr. H. Matterson, Mr. E. Harte, Dr. McMillan, Mr. Geo. Yarrow, Mr. W. E. Stewart, Mr. Gordon Jamieson, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. J. McArthur, Mr. Percy Brown, Mr. Harry Brown, Mr. A. George, Mr. Harold Allan, Mr. G. Porter, Mr. Chas. McKilligan, Mr. Harry Nesbitt, Mr. Ewers, Mr. Lipscombe, Mr. Frank White, Mr. Fred White, Mr. L. Messure, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bone and others.

Perhaps the most popular society event of the week was the Bachelors' ball given on the eve of St. Valentine's Tuesday, 13th inst., at Assembly hall, which was very largely attended. The decorations, which were in charge of Mrs. Croft and Miss Bryden, with their faithful assistants, were as usual when executed by these ladies, artistic in the extreme. We think that could the venerable St. Valentine have been privileged to keep at the dinner hall with its dainty green wall covering, pretty window curtains, gorgeous pots of blooming broom, beautiful

masses of daffodils, yellow lights, silver candelabra, to say nothing of the pretty grouping of heart decorations, etc., that even he would gaze in wonder. The music was supplied by Professor Schmidt's orchestra of thirteen pieces, with Miss Lynch of Scotch pianist, and needs no comment, as no finer could be forthcoming. The supper, which was buffet, was supplied by Mr. Jenner, and as usual, was of the best. The card rooms, sitting out booths, etc., all received careful attention from these in charge, so that nothing looking to the comfort of their guests was overlooked by them. The floor was in perfect condition and dancing was heartily indulged in well into the morning hours. Some very handsome and costly dresses were noticed amongst the ladies present. Following is the list of the guests:

Miss Arbuckle, Miss Angus, Mr. Ashby (Rocabella), Mr. R. W. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Anderson, the Misses Aggan, Mrs. and Miss Arundel.

Mr. and Mrs. Butchart, the Misses Butchart, Mr. John Bryden, Miss Bryden, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Bullen, Miss Bullen, Mr. D. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Bell, the Misses Bell, Mr. B. Bell, Mr. L. Bell, Mr. J. P. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Barkley (Westholm), Capt. and Mrs. Banbury, Miss Banbury, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Barr, Mr. Barnard, Mr. D. Boschwitz, Mr. J. C. Bridgman, and Mrs. G. H. Barnard, Canon and Mrs. Beaudin, Miss Beaudin, Miss Brady, Mr. C. Berkeley, Mr. E. Browne, Mr. J. Browne, Mr. Brakespear (Cowichan), Miss E. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Brue (Craigflower Rd.), Mr. Brumby, Mr. S. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Bodwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bridgman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown, Mrs. P. Burns.

Mrs. Cleland, Mr. R. Cassidy, Mr. Cookson, Mrs. H. Croft, the Misses Cambie, Mr. Cowper (Balmoral), Mrs. Cobbett, Miss Cobbett, Mr. H. Cobbett, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Crease, Mr. Colley, Mr. L. Crease, Mr. J. Cambie, Mr. Crosier, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Courtney, Mr. F. T. Cornwall, Miss Creighton.

Mr. D'Arcy, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Mr. B. H. T. Davis, Miss Drake, Miss Frances Drake, Capt. and Mrs. Devereaux, the Misses Devereaux, Mr. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Dockerill (Chemainus), Mr. Frank Davie, Miss Winnifred Davie, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Davis (Balmoral), Miss Nellie Dupont, Mr. Dundas, Mrs. Davies, Mr. Davies.

Col. English, Capt. D. Eyecourt, Mr. Ewart, Mr. V. A. G. Elliott (Duncans), Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Eberts, Miss Eberts, Miss Malcolm (Westholm), Captain Parry and officers of H. M. S. Egeria, Mrs. T. Ellis and the Misses Ellis, Miss Edwards.

Lieut. Foll, Hon. J. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. T. Fell, Miss Fell, Mr. W. Fisher, Mr. C. Furlonger (Duncans), Mr. L. M. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Plumerfield, Miss Plumerfield, Mr. Foote (Bank of Commerce), Miss Foster, Dr. and Mrs. Fagan, Mr. T. Fatcher, Mr. B. G. Forbes, Mrs. Few.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gore, Mr. Arthur Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Gresley, Miss Gaudin, Mr. J. Gaudin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Genge, Mr. H. Garnett, Mr. and Mrs. Garnett, Mr. Ken Gillespie, Mr. D. Gillespie, Miss Green, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. G. Galletty, Mr. and Mrs. A. Griffiths, Mrs. and Mrs. S. Gibb, Mrs. E. C. Grundy, Mr. B. Green, Lieut. Col. Glossop, Mr. Ralph Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Galt, Mr. J. W. Gibson, Col. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gillespie.

Mr. Jack Heyland, Miss Heyland, Mr. and Mrs. Halhed (Chemainus), Miss Halhed, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Bon Hobe Col. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. John Hirsch, Mr. W. A. Harvey, Mr. B. Heisterman, Mr. H. Heisterman, Miss Heisterman, Dr. Holden, Dr. and Mrs. Hassell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hollyer, Mr. E. A. Harris, Mr. Chester Harris, Mr. Rex Harris, Miss Harris, Mr. M. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Hickey, the Misses Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Holt, Hon. F. and Mrs. Hood, Mrs. and Miss Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hanington, Mr. Innes Hopkins, Mr. F. Hanington, Mr. Hamilton (Rocabella), the Hon. C. Justice and Mrs. Hunter.

Capt. and Mrs. Irving, Miss Irving, Mr. W. Irving, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Irving.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mr. Allan Janion, Mr. E. E. Jeff, Mr. Geo. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. A. W. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Almslie Johnson (Somenos).

Miss Keefer, Mrs. P. Keefer, Mr. C. Keefer, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Kirk, Mr. Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. R. King, Mr. and Mrs. King, the Misses King, Miss B. Keast.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Langley, Mr. Harry Lorie, Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy, Mr. C. Mortimer Lamb (Somenos), Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Nanton, Mr. Lesueur (Rocabella), Mr. J. H. Lawson, Mr. Arthur Lane (Quelichen Lake), Mr. and Mrs. Albert Langley, Miss W. Lugin, Mrs. Walter Langley, Miss Langley, Mr. F. Mortimer Lamb (Somenos), Mr. and Mrs. S. Mortimer Lamb, Judge and Mrs. Lampman, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Luxton, the Misses Loewen, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. C. Lowenberg, Miss Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Laing.

Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Macdonald, Miss McKend, Mr. Mahnguy, Mr. E. Musgrave, Mr. J. Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mara, Miss Mara, Mr. Roger Montelth, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McPhillips, Mr. J. McTavish, Miss McTavish, Mr. H. G. S. Muskett, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Montelth, Major and Mrs. Mutter, Mr.

Sam Matson, Mr. A. Mutter (Somenos), Mr. G. Mutter (Somenos), Capt. Martin (Swan Lake), Mr. D. Martin (Swan Lake), Mr. Middleton, Mr. Macdonald, W. C. Moresby, Miss Musgrave, Mr. A. Montelth, Mr. A. Martin, the Misses McKay, Premier and Mrs. McBride, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. W. C. Moresby.

Dr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. and Miss Newlings, Mr. H. E. Newton, Major and Mrs. Nicholles, the Misses Nicholles, Miss Newcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Nurostis, the Misses Nuttall.

Mr. O'Harell.

Major and Mrs. Phipps, Miss Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. John Poff, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pooley, Mr. W. Piggott, Mrs. J. Piggott, Col. and Mrs. Prior, Miss Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Pemberton, Mr. B. Prior, Mrs. C. J. Prior, Miss H. S. Pemberton, Mr. C. J. Pemberton, Mr. Philipps, Dr. and Mrs. Powell, Miss Violet Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Piggott, the

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As is usual in such cases, the idea of the stage was received with consternation by friends and relatives, and every obstacle placed in the way of the two young aspirants. However, these were soon overcome, and almost immediately on arrival in England they secured parts in "Veronique," appearing under the management of George Edwards. Since then they have been in "The Little Mienus," and at the present time Miss Grace Pinder has a charming part in a new musical comedy, "The Little Cherub," by Owen Hall and Adrian Ross, where she has ample scope for the display of a very nice soprano voice.

About eighteen months ago the younger of the two married Dr. Hatton, of

Man, silver knife and fork; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Spall, a dozen assorted hand-painted fruit plates; Mr. A. Sellick silver pepper stand; Master Fred Dykes, silver spoons and butter knife; Miss Nicholson, silver sugar spoon; Mr. R. A. Ritchie, silver mounted oak butter dish; Mr. J. Holden, silver tea urn; Mrs. T. Riley, oil painting; Mr. A. W. Anderson, cheque; Miss E. Outman, table linen; Mr. R. A. Temple, marble timepiece; Mr. A. Jackson, refrigerator; Mr. G. T. Horrocks, walnut secretary; Miss B. Harrison, Seattle, Battenberg cover; Miss D. Andrews, opera glasses; Miss E. M. Sellick, dinner gown; Mr. A. Sutherland, Winnipeg, 1 dozen silver knives and forks; Miss R. Irvine, Vancouver, manure set; Mrs. G. Payne and Miss C. Hughes, carving set and case; Mr. and Mrs. F. Dykes, dinner set; Mr. and Mrs. R. Sellick, oak rocker; Mr. C. Armstrong, head painted plate; Mr. and Mrs. Goodfield, afternoon tea set; Mr. Hugh O. Stratford, silver butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Taylor, silver pickle stand; Master Vincent Elmer Taylor, souvenir spoon and card case; Miss Dorothy Alexander, Dykes, fancy pin cushion, flower vase and perfume stand; Mr. and Mrs. R. Sellick, silver pickle stand; Mr. Ed Sellick and Miss Saunders, biscuit jars, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Mills, carving set and case; Mr. T. S. Mills, oak biscuit jar, silver mounted; Miss E. Adams, hand painted card tray; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Sellick, silver syrup jar and stand; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, fruit dish, and Mrs. W. Nicholson, one dozen silver spoons.

Mrs. M. H. Watkins entertained a large party of friends at her home, 133 Cormorant street, on Wednesday afternoon, St. Valentine's day. The spacious drawing rooms as well as the dining room, were artistically decorated with red hearts and carnations of the same hue, interspersed with vines and ferns. Miss Lizzie Watkins assisted her mother in receiving and carlag for her guests, and the following young ladies assisted in the tea room: Miss Kate Lovell, Miss Maud Goodacre, Mrs. A. D. Whittier and Mrs. Elwood Wat-

streamers terminating at either corner with red hearts. The score cards and invitations were hand painted and represented hearts prettily designed. A guessing contest at which Miss Florence O'Brien won first prize and Miss-Glor Switzer second, occupied the earlier part of the evening, after which refreshments were served. The young ladies then participated in an enjoyable dance, for which Mr. Wm. Burns kindly supplied excellent music. Amongst those present were the following: Miss Ethel Stevens, Miss Ida Stevens; Miss Florence O'Brien, Miss Violet Switzer, Miss Helen Switzer, Miss Viola Brown, Miss Edith Brown, Miss Jessie Thompson, Miss Grace Thompson, Miss Norma Jones, Miss Laura Cameron, Miss Maud Townsley, Miss Erica Uila.

A quiet though pretty wedding was solemnized at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frayne, Bridge street, by Rev. F. T. Tapscott, on Wednesday evening, when their daughter, Miss Pearl Louisa, was united in marriage to Mr. J. M. Newman, of Ladysmith. The bride, who was attended by Miss Garnett, of Mill Bay, looked very pretty in a gown of gold and silver tulle, with hat to match. Miss Garnett wore a pretty brown street dress. After a wedding supper had been partaken of by the guests the happy couple left for Ladysmith, where they will reside. Mr. Newman being one of the firm of the Simon Leiser company there.

Mrs. Piggott, Stanley avenue, was the hostess at a small pleasant bridge party on Saturday.

Mr. George and Mr. Bert Frayne, of Shawinigan, spent a few days in Victoria last week. They were here to attend their sister's wedding.

The wedding of Miss Ida Proctor, second daughter of Mr. R. Proctor, Bellot street, and Mr. W. Sproule, son of Col. Smith, Ontario, took place on Wednesday in the presence of relatives and immediate friends of the bride and groom. Rev. Percival Jennis officiated.

One of the smartest pre-Lenten receptions of the season was that given this past week by Miss Stelner in honor of her sister, Miss Carolyn. The function was given in the nature of a surprise. The beautiful Stelner home on the Gorge road is an ideal place for entertaining, and Miss Stelner, who proved herself an able hostess. The large gathering of guests were entertained at cards and music. Miss Smith and Mrs. Beatty (California) sang very acceptably. Prof. Clapton played in his usual brilliant manner, and again proved himself an artist. Mr. Beatty, who played his harp, was ably assisted several very difficult masterpieces on the piano. At a late hour all assembled in the dining room and partook of the sumptuous supper planned by this charming hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Rivers of Quebec street entertained a number of their friends on the 6th inst., progressive whist being the feature of the evening. Dainty refreshments were served just before midnight, and then dancing, games and a general good time was indulged in until the wee small hours. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. George Tite, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kent, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Shakespeare, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Church, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ulin, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. John Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilson, Mrs. Winter, Mrs. George Hall, Mrs. W. E. Ditchburn and Mrs. Feck. The ladies' first prize was carried off by Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Wilson securing the consolation. Mr. Browne obtained the gentlemen's first prize and Mr. Shakespeare the gentlemen's consolation.

**THE DIAMOND ROBBERY.**

Harry Hasard Remanded at Vancouver on a Minor Charge.

Harry Hasard, the man who was arrested at the Great Northern Railway station in Vancouver on Wednesday afternoon, on suspicion of having been concerned in the diamond robbery at McMillan's jewelry store on Saturday, appeared in the police court on Thursday morning in answer to a charge of having stolen goods in his possession, and at the request of City Prosecutor Farris was remanded for eight days, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. Hasard was found to have nine diamonds concealed in the butt of his revolver. The diamonds have been recovered from a local dealer, and five were found in the safe deposit vaults of the Royal Bank, where Hasard had deposited them.

Hasard says he and Wallace Barrington, the man who had vainly sought employment at the Balminton Hotel and was afterwards arrested as a runner at the Leland Hotel, are only implicated so far as they undertook to dispose of the goods, and that another man committed the robbery.

Why Barrington was not arrested on Wednesday night is a matter which will bear investigation. He was at the Great Northern Railway station in his capacity of hotel runner when Hasard was arrested, and he seems to have been at the hotel where he was employed up to the time the police left the police station to arrest him. The circumstance that the detectives were singularly unsuccessful in concealing their identities has involved them in a long chase and the police department in some expense which might easily have been avoided.

A Swedish Meeting.—A Swedish meeting will be held in A. O. U. W. hall Wednesday evening next, February 21, at 8 o'clock.

Farmers' Institute.—The annual spring banquet of the Victoria Farmers' Institute proved a grand success in point of numbers, and a splendid programme was rendered under the able management of Messrs. Peirce and Reed. The members of the other committees had their hands full to supply the many wants and all went as merry as the marriage bell. The music for the dancing was supplied by the Talbot orchestra. The chairman, Mr. Cole, in his remarks, said he had received word from the government that powder could be bought through the Farmers' Institute at \$5.25 at Parson's Bridge. The Victoria & Sidney railway will carry it to its destination at 15c. per box in quantities of ten boxes and over.



"Last toast of obligation. A health to the native born."

Among the many bright young Canadians who have lately joined the dramatic ranks may be mentioned Miss Grace and Miss Marjorie Pinder, whose photographs we publish.

Born and brought up in beautiful Victoria, it was only two years ago that the sisters crossed the Atlantic for the first time, and in this short period, with the aid of strong personal attractions,



added to natural dramatic ability, they have succeeded in making themselves well and favorably known to a large circle of London playgoers.

Tall, with dark eyes and hair, Grace, the elder of the two, forms a pleasing contrast to her sister, who is fair and petite, with large blue eyes looking out of a girlish face, and indeed, when the two scarcely number two score years, their success in so short a time appears all the more remarkable.

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About eighteen months ago the younger of the two married Dr. Hatton, of

Klondike repute. Quite a pretty little romance is attached to the story of the wooing. The doctor fell in love with his future wife when she was a fair-haired girl of 14 attending a convent school in Victoria. So fascinated was he with her fair beauty and winsome smile that he secured a visit to her during the three years that intervened before she became his wife.

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## CANADIAN BEAUTIES ON THE LONDON STAGE

Misses Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pooley, the Misses Pooley, Mr. Arthur Potts, Mr. J. Palmer, Capt. Popham, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Pemberton, Mr. J. Paddon, Mr. J. Pitts, Mr. A. Pitts, Mrs. Phair.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Reade, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Raymur, Mr. H. Rochefort, Mr. W. Rochefort, Mr. J. Rithet, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Rithet, Mr. A. S. Read, Mr. H. Ross, Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. A. Irvine Robertson, Mr. M. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Fleet Robertson, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. E. H. Russell.

Dr. and Mrs. Sterling, Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, Mr. K. Scholefield, the Misses Schl, Mrs. Stepey, Capt. and officers H. M. S. Shearwater, Mr. Seattle, Dr. Stanier, Mr. Sperling (Vancouver), Mr. and Mrs. Will Scott (Salt Spring Island), Mr. J. Sweet, Miss V.

Mr. and Mrs. Tatlow, Miss Tatlow, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp Tye, Lieut. Thompson, Mrs. and the Misses Tilton, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Miss Todd, Dr. J. L. Todd, Mr. A. E. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. C. Todd, Mr. E. W. Todd, Mr. E. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Troup, Mr. Roy Troup, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Taylor, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. H. D. Twigg, Miss Isla Tuck.

Mr. A. Vowell.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ward, Mr. Wilkinson (Rocabella), Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Watt, Mrs. F. Walker, Miss Wigley, Mr. C. E. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. Stuart Williams, Mr. Wilding (Balmoral), Mr. A. R. Wilson, (Duncans), Mr. B. J. Wallis (Duncans), Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Worsfold, Mr. Wallace Wright (Union Club), Mr. Rodger Welby, Miss Wilmar, Miss Walker Mr. Yates.

Ex-Governor (Now Senator) J. H. Ross spent a few days here last week while on route from California. While here Mr. Ross was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Battery street, where his two youngest children reside, Mr. and Mrs. McKay being their grandparents.

The Assembly Club intend giving one

Miss F. C. Hanington is here from Eastern Canada enjoying a short holiday. Mr. Hanington journeyed hither to attend his daughter's wedding.

Mr. P. J. O'Leary of Montreal spent a short holiday here recently. Mr. Leary enjoyed Victoria's bracing sea air at the Dallas hotel very much.

The Marlborough Ladies Club have issued invitations for a private masquerade to be held in A. O. U. hall on Tuesday, February 20th.

A very pretty home wedding, at which a large number of relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present, was solemnized at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Sellick on Wednesday evening, when their youngest daughter, Miss Florence Mabel, was united in marriage to Mr. Harvey E. Mills, Rev. F. T. Tapscott of Calgary Baptist church officiating. The bride, who was attended by Miss Ella May Sellick, of Portland, Oregon, looked very handsome in a pretty gown of white silk with chiffon and Oriental lace trimmings. She carried a bouquet of choice carnations and maiden hair ferns. The bridesmaid's dress was of white nun's veiling and Piquet lace. The groom was supported by Mr. T. S. Mills. The groom's gift to the bride was a fine Bell piano, to the bridesmaid a pearl and diamond brooch, while to the groomsmen he presented a gold watch chain. The different apartments were prettily decorated for the occasion with carnations, ivy and ferns, the marriage taking place under a magnificent marriage bell. After the ceremony a tempting wedding supper was served, after which dancing was indulged in until the early morning hours. Mr. and Mrs. Mills left the same night amid the usual showers of rice for their home in Spring Ridge. A partial list of wedding gifts follows: Mr. and Mrs. Yearl, china biscuit jar; Mrs. F. Knobs, glass fruit dish; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Mills, Quebec, silver fruit spoon; Miss Goodfield and Mr. Miller, cheese dish; Mr. Jesse R. Sellick, Portland, Ore., silver water set; Alderman E. Comber and wife, Selkirk,

Progressive five hundred was the amusement for the afternoon, and the following ladies were the lucky prize winners: Mrs. J. Chow, Miss M. Jennings and Mrs. W. Smith. The following were the invited guests: Mrs. Garvin, Miss Garvin, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. W. Smith, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Crimp, Mrs. J. A. Grant, Mrs. Gordon Smith, Mrs. J. E. Church, Mrs. Ernest Hall, Mrs. W. Cameron, Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. W. Gabriel, Mrs. Humber, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Marvin, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Ulin, Mrs. J. H. Emery, Mrs. Greer, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. McKinnis, Mrs. Cullum, Mrs. A. McKinnis, Mrs. Goodacre, Mrs. McNeven, Mrs. J. J. Sargison, Mrs. Bone, Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Whittier, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Arthur Hall, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. (Dr.) Milne, Mrs. W. McKinnis, Mrs. Ashway, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. E. Simpkins, Mrs. Dr. Harrison Moody, Miss Hackett, Miss Nicholas, Miss Jennings, Miss Bone, Miss Goodacre, Miss Lovell, Miss B. Lovell, Mrs. Chow.

The Misses Agassiz, who have been the guests of the Misses Dupont for some time, left for home on Thursday.

Mr. E. P. Elford returned on Monday from a short holiday spent at Shawinigan Lake.

Miss Halhed of Chemainus is here, enjoying a pleasant holiday, the guest of Mrs. J. K. Worsfold.

Miss Claire McGregor entertained a number of her young friends at an enjoyable St. Valentine's party at her home "Glenlye," Oak Bay, on Wednesday evening.

On the evening of Wednesday, 14th inst., St. Valentine's day, Miss Irene Ulin was the hostess at a very pleasant juvenile party at her home on Pandora avenue. The decorations as well as the score card and invitations were the work of Miss Ulin, and reflected great credit on the artistic ability of one so young. The table was done with red carnations and ferns, and had red

The bride, who was attended by her sister was dressed in a pretty pearl gray going-away dress, with hat to match. The groom was supported by Mr. Arthur Proctor. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Smith left by the Sound boat for Seattle and other Coast cities. The groom's present to the bride was a pretty ring set with pearls and rubies. Other presents were costly and numerous. After their return Mr. and Mrs. Smith intend residing on Princess avenue.

Miss Minnie Garnett of Shawinigan, spent a few days in town last week.

Colfax Rebecca Lodge, No. 3, I.O.O.F., gave a social to the Odd Fellows on Tuesday evening, which was greatly enjoyed by all who attended. Music and games formed the amusement for the evening, after which Brother Pope presented Sister Parsons with a handsome past grand's jewel. Dainty refreshments were served by the ladies to all present.

Invitations will be issued during the week by Mrs. Lester for a "barn dance," or farmer's social, to be given at A. O. U. hall, Tuesday, February 27th, when everyone was asked to dress as country boys and girls, although this is not compulsory. The hall will be transformed into a veritable barn with decorations of hay, wheat and fall products. This novelty party was given last season with great success and promises to be even more attractive. Entertainment, prizes and Mr. Locke will supply the music.

Hon. E. G. and Mrs. Prior returned on Thursday from Seattle, where they spent a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Prior attended the grand opera there.

A Valentine Surprise Party was given by the friends of Miss Ethel Smith, corner Blanchard and Pandora avenue, on Wednesday night. Dancing and games were indulged in. Those present were: Miss Hilda Jackson, Miss M. E. E. Sargison, Miss N. Jackson, Miss B. Neater, Miss L. Haggerty, Miss E. Le

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## An Odd Political Situation

French Liberals Planning an Attack on the Militia Administration of the Laurier Government.

Toronto News Ottawa Correspondent.

An odd political situation underlies a recent bit of criticism of the Militia Department. Not long ago the Globe printed an article dated from Quebec, giving utterance to a number of complaints. Commencing with some expressions of sympathy with Col. Boudin, who was dismissed not long ago for padding his pay sheets, it went on to criticize the retention of an Imperial engineer officer in connection with the employment of a couple of Imperial officers to superintend the change of the batteries from field to horse artillery, and to perform certain technical services with regard to the inspection of small arms. From this it passed into a complaint that the military influence is too strong in the Militia Department, and this led up to a criticism of the Militia, the Deputy Minister of Militia, and a sufficiently broad intimation that his influence has been curtailed.

The criticisms as to the employment of Imperial officers can be discussed later; for the moment the main respondent's concluding complaint demands attention. It is the key of the whole article.

**Incessant Friction.**

Everybody knows how, under the former Militia Act, all General Officers Commanding, speaking broadly, disagreed with all Ministers. What is not so widely known is the friction which almost necessarily existed between the general and the Deputy Minister. The ordinary Government Department, such as that of Finance or the Interior, has as its political head the Minister, and as its permanent head an official who has full control under the Minister, of the staff and the work of the department. The Militia Department had a Minister and a Deputy Minister; naturally the Minister would wish to be master of his department, as other Ministers are, and the Deputy would wish to be supreme under the Minister, as are other deputies. But the General Officer Commanding blocked the way of both, and the Militia Department had a double organization. The Deputy Minister had a great deal of power, especially in matters involving expenditure, but the General was to some extent independent of him. The result was incessant friction; on the whole, however, the Deputy Minister exercised very strong influence in the Department.

The new Militia Act abolished the post of General Officer Commanding and created the Militia Council. At frequent intervals the Minister meets half a dozen of his principal subordinates, the Chief of the General Staff, three junior military officers, the Deputy Minister and one other civilian official. When the Minister is absent the Deputy presides. The new system is that when a subject comes up for discussion the titular Permanent Head is simply one man among six who are summoned to take counsel. Moreover, most subjects which are discussed are bound to be technical, and on these the Deputy is the expert. The Deputy will carry weight. The tendency incessantly is for the Deputy to drift into the position of being asked to find the means of carrying out resolutions to which the Minister has come, largely on the advice of the soldiers.

**Civilian Control**

It is a strange development. No stronger means of ensuring ultimate civilian control could be devised, and the writer of these lines expected the Council to establish civilian influences more powerfully than ever. Yet the system has so worked in practice that the Minister sees more of his distinctly military advisers, and sees them upon an easier footing, than he does on the cases, and he has been brought more closely in touch with the military point of view. Civilian control in the ultimate sense, is absolute, for the Minister is definitely chief of the whole service and the officers of the Council are his subordinates, to carry out his decisions. After all, the Militia is a technical service, and when the Minister sits at his hand, in the Chief of the General Staff an accomplished technical officer, master of a very difficult profession and versed in the details of the organization work which is now being attempted, the Minister is in a position to be natural. The Deputy Minister is versed in the art of managing the business of the Department, and so long as the Militia Department existed simply to keep the existing corps running, without a thought of their ever being sent to active service, the Deputy Minister's position was of more importance than the Minister's. His advice would be the most valuable. When a technical reorganization, designed to make the Mil-

itia in a real sense that skeleton army which Mr. Sydney Fisher advocated in his Montreal speech, the technical officer will tend to become the actual though not the titular Permanent Head. It is an odd issue of past conflicts.

**French-Canadian Influence.**

Colonel Piquet is a man with many attractive qualities, and he is understood to have shown a remarkably good spirit in the readjustments which have taken place. Signs are accumulating, however, that this development has come to the knowledge of Quebec circles, where a very sharp eye is kept on the distribution of Federal offices, and where every diminution of power once entrusted to a French-Canadian is keenly resented. Colonel Piquet is a French-Canadian, a circumstance which is entirely apart from the process which has been described, except in so far as it has delayed it.

What is going on within the ranks of the Liberal party in the province of Quebec it is, of course, difficult to say. The indications are, however, that many French-Canadian Liberals are annoyed at what they regard as the eclipse of the French-Canadian Deputy Minister, and are disposed to link with this their distrust of military preparation of all sorts. Determined champions of the status quo—their tendency is to regard all defence preparation as "Imperialism." It is easy to combat this to point out that every step taken has been for strictly Canadian purposes; but the impression exists. Present appearances are that an attack on the militia administration of the Laurier government is being planned by French Liberals; and that it does not lack highly placed leaders.

Not long before Mr. Prefontaine sailed on the journey from which he had so sad and so magnificent home-coming, he suggested to certain French Conservatives in Montreal, that the militia expenditure offered a vulnerable point of attack. "If you fellows were any good," he said in effect, "you would raise the mischief with us, in Quebec at all events, on that expenditure." The French Conservatives seem to have declined to agree to pull his chestnuts out of the fire, but the rumors that an attack is pending seem thicker than ever. We may witness in the approaching session a curious little revolt among the Quebec ministerialists.

**Merits National Support.**

This is a matter in which the government needs the support of all Canadians. It has been "discharging a national duty in seeking to place the work of defence on a satisfactory basis. Its measures, taken as a whole, have been exceedingly sound and judicious, and have been conceived in a thoroughly Canadian and national spirit. It is perfectly true that its record is marred by its exceedingly bad treatment of Lord Dunderdale; but, Lord Dunderdale once gone, and the reaction which followed his dismissal having spent itself, it has done much towards carrying out many of the schemes proposed by him, and there is the substantial continuity of the management of the militia before and after that deplorable incident. This is a case in which portions of Canada outside of Quebec might well afford to show their intention of supporting the government in a sphere in which its policy is in the public interest. H.

**HOW TO CURE A COLD**

The quickest way to get rid of a troublesome cold is a question in which many are interested just now. If you are one of the unfortunate victims of the cold, you will find the Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for years and firmly believe it to be absolutely the best preparation on the market for colds. I have recommended it to many of my friends and they all agree with me. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

Warm comfort in cold weather after the bath. Turkish bath towels, 25c. When in bed, 40c and 50c. Largest and best towels for the least money in the city. Robinson Cash Store, 80 Yates street.

**DEMAND COMPENSATION.**

British Claim Damages on Account of Property Destroyed by Chinese.

London, Feb. 12.—Great Britain today demanded that China compensate the missionaries for the destruction of their property at Changpu, near Anwei, and also asked for the punishment of those responsible for the disorders. The government here has no information regarding the general unrest in China beyond the reports of the consuls, which are conflicting, some of them considering that the disorders are local while others believe that they foreshadow general anti-foreign uprisings.

While Great Britain with other powers agreed at Emperor William's suggestion to withdraw her troops from Chili, China has not been decided to leave the question in the hands of the ministers at Peking.

**Leader Ordered Executed**

Peking, Feb. 12.—The imperial government has ordered the viceroy of Fochow to immediately execute the leader of the Changpu mob and to punish severely the others concerned in that affair.

The viceroy reports that the trouble at Changpu arose over the detention of a Chinaman by the Catholic mission there. The populace destroyed the mission, and then the anti-foreign element attacked and sacked the English mission. Troops fired on the mob and killed 12 of the rioters.

**JAPANESE FISHERMEN.**

Americans Anxious to Exclude Orientals From Alaskan Waters.

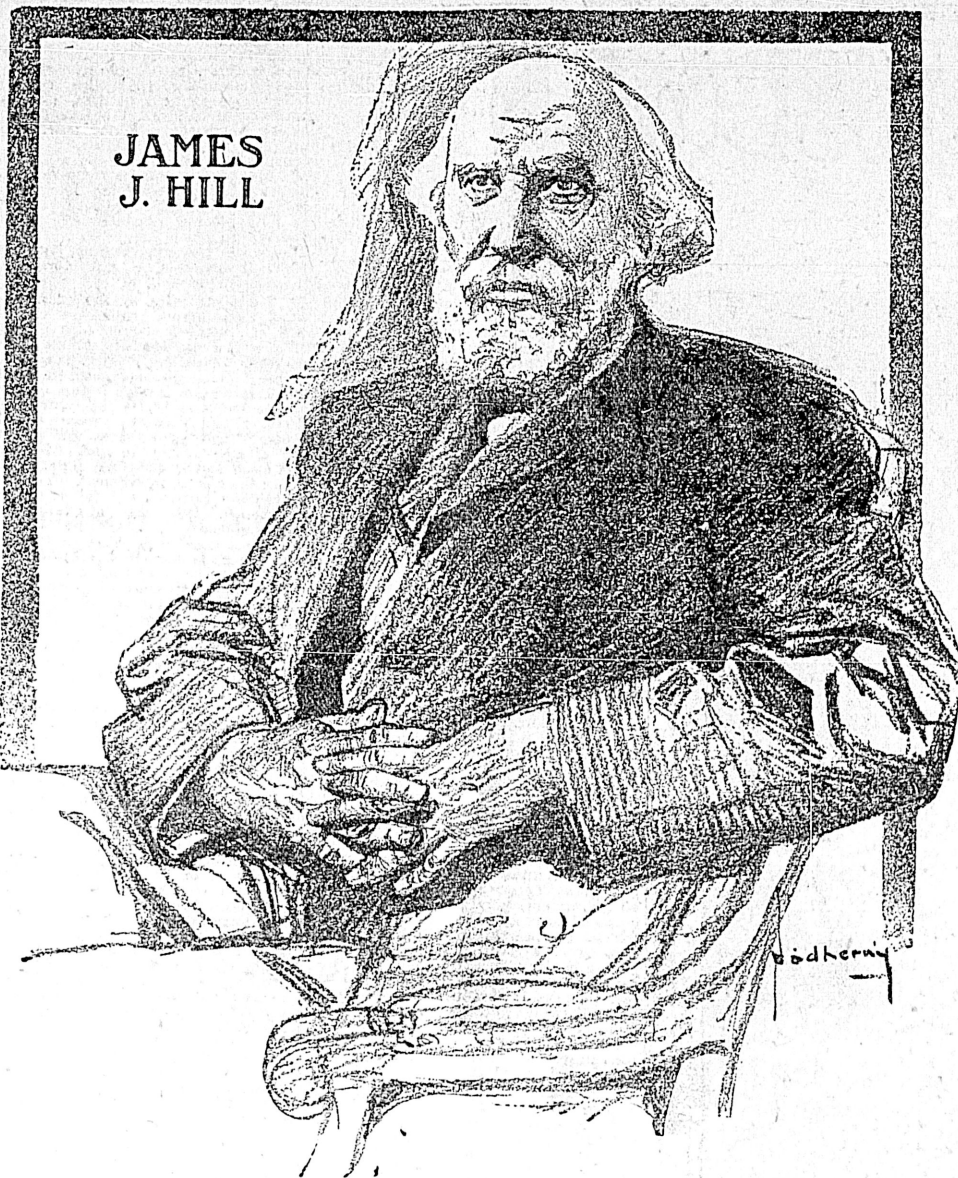
Washington, Feb. 12.—Japanese fishermen are the special target at which the Cushman bill, to prevent aliens from fishing in Alaskan waters, is aimed. Representative Cushman of Washington introduced a House committee on territories today in support of this bill and stated very frankly that the Japanese are so near to Alaskan waters and so extensively engaged in fishing that some law to check their activity is required. Mr. Cushman does not conflict with any hour of commerce and labor.

**Favoring the Prohibition of Fishing**

by aliens within a marine league of any of the American coasts; and also read another letter from Secretary of State Root, saying that, so far as he could find, the provisions of the measure do not conflict with any treaties with Japan or any other nation.

Representative Powers (Maine) declared emphatically in favor of the bill and said he would suggest even a more rigid measure, as it did not compare in the severity of its regulations with the Canadian prohibition against American fishermen on the west Canadian coast.

## JAMES J. HILL



## HARD WORK THE ROAD TO SUCCESS

As I am neither a wet nurse for budding financiers nor a Cook's agent for young men in business, I do not feel myself confident to give advice to young men in business. I do not feel myself confident to give advice to young men with business aspirations," said James J. Hill the other night in Mr. Hill's reception room, in the Hotel Gotham, New York.

And then Mr. Hill indulged himself and his visitor with one of those silent, charming laughs of his. Mr. Hill's laugh is one of the most wonderful things about Mr. Hill's remarkable personality. As he speaks always in a whisper, he likewise laughs without any noise whatever. His mouth does not move. He laughs with his eyes, and when those quick, snappy, keen eyes of his—as big and brown as some wild animal—break into merriment you feel that Mr. Hill is laughing very heartily indeed. The whole expression of his face changes when his eyes light up and begin to laugh. The effect is exactly the same as Mr. Hill had, like the ordinary man, guffawed and slapped his leg in sheer outburst of merriment.

Barring the few lines about his eyes, his face is absolutely immobile, but those few lines, which set the big brown eyes dancing to the lively step of humor, are so exquisitely expressive that no one can resist their charm.

"I presume," continued Mr. Hill, "that nearly every young man would like to make a fortune. More than that I have an idea that there are several middle-aged, not to say old men, who have similar ambitions."

"And how is the best way to do it?"

"What?—to make a fortune? Why, earn it—by honest means. The man who does not work for his object will never achieve it. So far as I know, there is no royal road to success. If a young man has his mind set upon the attainment of some object, whether it is literary fame or social standing or financial position, he can never get there unless he devotes his energies without restriction to that end."

"Do you think," then, that a young man in business should give up his whole time to his business or take some of that time off for healthful recreation, like playing golf, or sailing a boat, or driving horses?"

"This taking time off is all very well for the man who can afford it in a way."

"I know very few men who can afford to take any time off from their business if they would make their business a success or keep it successful. There are some men, I believe, who are so constituted that they can do six days' work in three days. Now, those fellows can well afford to go automobiling or golfing, or digging clams, or any other occupation that appeals to them. The most men can only find twenty-four hours in the present day as it is regulated by the rising and setting of the sun. The fellow who has forty-eight hours in his day is one of the rare exceptions, and possibly one of the best."

"But you believe in men, especially in business men, taking exercise, do you not?"

"Of course I do. Every sane human being believes in exercise. We all of us believe in lots of things which are impracticable, and exercise as it is frequently talked about is quite impracticable for a large class of people. There are many occupations where exercise is somewhat useless when taken outside of a man's regular business. For instance, I believe that playing billiards affords a very good form of exercise, but I do not believe that it is at all necessary for the health of a blacksmith to play billiards. Nor is the man's work so different from some other man's work that it is quite out of the question to lay down any general rule. What would be exercise for one man would be drudgery for another. What would do

the eye have been much desired by oculists. In his efforts to supply the need, Dr. Walther Thomer, of Berlin, first photographed cats' eyes, which are much lighter than human eyes, but good pictures of the latter are now obtained by means of the improved apparatus which has resulted from his experiments. The back of the eye is carefully focussed on the photographic plate with a soft light. The camera is opened by a special lever and the eye is lighted up for a moment by a flash light composition ignited by a spark from a storage battery. The pictures show distinctly the differences between healthy and unsound eyes, making it possible to watch the progress of disease.

Spiders are not always solitary creatures. N. S. Jambathan has lately recorded the finding in Southern India of a species of *Stegodyphus* that builds spongy nests with outlying webs, each nest being occupied by 40 to 100 spiders, with a large excess of females. Sometimes five or six nests are clustered together. The spiders not only live and work together, but they share with one another any prey that may be captured, and some even show maternal affection approaching self-sacrifice. It appears that there are other social species of the same genus, the first known having been reported from South Africa.

Disappearing paper is a French novelty. Ordinary paper is first steeped in sulphuric acid, diluted according to the intended durability, and is then dried and glazed. The acid being partially neutralized by ammonia vapor. The material is adapted for temporary use. Sooner or later it falls to pieces, however, and it is recommended to those whose correspondents forget to burn their letters.

Electric waves follow the earth's curvature, explains Erskine Murray, a Scots engineer, because a conducting layer high in the air, keeps them from spreading into space, practically causing them to travel between two parallel conducting planes.

A new insulated wire, intended to replace silk-covered or cotton-covered wires for electromagnets for small currents, is being produced in Berlin, and has quite remarkable properties. The coating material, giving a continuous covering, essentially tetractate cellulose, is applied in numerous coats by a special machine, is both flexible and durable, has great elasticity and is not affected by temperatures up to 300 degrees F. Its insulation resistance is so high that a thickness of 0.0008 inch is broken down only by a tension of 1500 volts. Wires ranging in size from 0.0026 to 0.006 inch, are made, and a coil of given size contains much more wire than the ordinary coil, the coating being so much thinner than the double or triple silk or cotton, with the additional layer of shellac.

An attempt at quantitative measurement of color, designed to show just how red or how blue anything may be, has been made by Joseph W. Lombard, who has published a book on the subject in London. By the superposition of glass standard color-scales, in a special instrument for excluding all extraneous light, the number of units of red and yellow—or any other combination—necessary to match a given color can be determined. The glass test slides have been prepared with great accuracy, standard and invariable chemical solutions being employed for the colors, with precautions as to thickness and temperature, and the graduations are equal.

The smallest triple expansion engine in the world is claimed to be a perfect working model made by Robert Bunge, of New York. It measures 3 1/2 inches across the bedplate, and 3 1/4 inches from the bottom of the bedplate to the top of the cylinder covers. Even link reversing motion is not omitted. With a steam pressure of 100 pounds, the engine makes 7,200 revolutions per minute, and turns a screw 2 1/2 inches in diameter by 7 inches pitch. The three cylinders are 5-16, 3-16 and 10-16 inch in diameter. The steam-pipe is 3/8 inch in diameter, and the exhaust is 3-16 inch.

John Smith good would do 'Jim' Brown a lot of harm."

"Of course, Mr. Hill, you look upon the West, as does nearly every one else, as the great field of endeavor for young men."

"Naturally, being a western man myself. There are three vital questions to be considered in the making of our West and which every young man, whether he wishes to enter a business or agricultural life, should understand."

"And what are those three problems?"

"Irrigation, colonization, and co-operation. I put irrigation first because it is properly and correctly done you can add one hundred thousand farms to the population of North Dakota alone and provide each of the new settlers with a farm of 200 acres. With rainfall under his control the North Dakota farmer can easily produce as much from 200 acres as he could from 500 acres. One of the greatest fertilizers known to the world is water."

"The west is a magnificent country, a magnificent opportunity for endeavor. The self-made man has there his grand chance. Nearly all the men at the head of our big enterprises in the West arrived at their position by hard work and hard-fought tenacity. This is the story of the West and I imagine the same conditions exist in the East, although I am not a New Yorker. There are scores of men who have gone to the West without a dollar and who made their way to comfortable citizens. Marshall Fields, whose memory we all revere, did it for one."

"And you did something of that kind yourself?"

Mr. Hill indulged in another of his silent laughs and sent his expressive eyes shooting for targets all over the room.

"Whatever I may have accomplished has been due to taking advantage of opportunities. I suppose that that is the secret of my success, and—I have never been watching the clock."

A Liverpool canvasser had the curious experience of discovering two householders, residing side by side, of the names of Whiting and Haddock. But his mirth was scarcely well advanced when he was informed in reply to his inquiries, that the latter was a short interview, that "Mr. Haddock was at sea."

A question was submitted to Mr. Helme at Lancaster which had been sent to the meeting by express post—the postage being prepaid—and marked "Urgent." The question was, "What was suggested that Mr. Bottomly, the Unionist election agent, was the author. The question was: 'Is Mr. Helme in favor of Panacea Tuesday being held on Easter Monday—that is, on the day after the day of the employed man's holiday?'" The vast audience shrieked with surprise, and the laughter was tumultuous. Mrs. Helme spoke to her husband, evidently suggesting the answer: "No," replied Mr. Helme, "because I am afraid it will interfere with too many washing days."

At Sunderland an enthusiastic Free Trader announced that "Mr. Chamberlain's red herring is coming home to roost."

Two voters, aged eighty-four and eighty years, respectively, declared in the Liberal for the first time, because they dreaded a return to Protection.

## Some Humorous Incidents In the British Elections

Quips and Jests Which Varied the Personal and Political Amenities in the Great Battle at the Polls Just Closed.

The Old Country papers to hand by the latest mails contain many humorous incidents, which served to modify the political heat with which the great battle was fought. Herewith are a few of them:

While Mr. Walter Long was referring in speech at Bristol, to German bread, a member of the audience produced a piece and tossed it to the platform, where the ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland effected a neat catch.

At one of Mr. Lloyd-George's meetings in Carnarvon Boroughs, according to the Liverpool Post, hecker, with the view of disparaging the origin of the President of the Board of Trade, asked him if he remembered that his grandfather drove a donkey and cart. "You will have to forgive me, ladies and gentlemen," was the still reply, "the cart has quite escaped my memory. I see the donkey is still alive."

Somersetshire has a peer for its returning officer, as the High Sheriff, Sir W. H. Willis, recently became Lord Winterstroke.

It has been claimed that Sir Charles Dilke's election address was the shortest issued within recent years. This, however, is not the case. It will be remembered that Sir Elliot Lees, while in South Africa in 1900, went to the electors on these words: "My address, Pretoria."

At a Tariff Reform meeting in East Anglia the candidate was asked by a burly smith's striker: "I sving a sledge-hammer six days a week for 17s. Do you call that a fair wage?" "No," answered the candidate. "Will your policy give me a better wage?" "Yes," was the reply. "Then you'll have to get rid of that little devil in the chair, 'cos he's the man as pays me!"

Lord Edmund Talbot, Unionist candidate for Chichester, who was confined to bed by illness, spoke his political convictions into a gramophone. Lady Edmund then made a motor-car tour of the constituency, and carried the precious record to the various meetings.

One Lancashire candidate was paid a rather mixed compliment. He was paying a second visit to the house of a doubtful voter. He scarcely expected to win him over, and consequently he was very pleased, though somewhat surprised, on hearing from the elector that he would support him. "Glad to hear it," said the candidate. "I thought you were against me." "Shure, I was at first," said the free and independent voter. "Whin the other day ye called here and stood by that pig-stye and talked for half an hour, ye didd beidge me an' a touch, but afters ye had gone away, sir, I got to thinkin' how ye'd reached your hand over the rail and scratched the pig's back till he lay down wild pleasure of it. I made up my mind thin that whin a man was so soable as that whin a poor fellowtherathur I wasn't the bhooy to vote against him."

Two canvassers in Liverpool had an amazing, if somewhat grim, experience. Calling at a house on their route, they inquired if they could see Mr. Brown, the good mistress of the household answering, "Yes, come in." "Enter," she said, "follow me, please," and started to mount the stairs. At the bedroom door she stopped and said, "There he is." Imagine the amazement and disappointment of the canvassers when they found that the man had come to the door as a dead. The canvassers had been mistaken for the undertaker and his assistant.

Mr. Foote, the candidate for North Bristol, neatly countered a heckler who exclaimed "You haven't a leg to stand on!" with the answer, "Anyway, I've got a Foote!"

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A flowery orator, contesting a county in which his family possessed hereditary acres, implored support on the ground that he had been "personally connected with the district for more than six centuries."

"Enthusiasm is getting very hot when some people are actually on fire," said the chairman of an enthusiastic meeting in support of the Hon. J. G. Guest at Cardiff, when it was discovered that the smoke was issuing from the coat-tail pocket of the candidate on the platform.

"Are you in favor of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill?" Sir Theodore Angler was asked at Gateshead. Sir Angler waved his hand towards his wife and his sister who were on the platform, and a beatific smile flitted across his face as he replied, "Certainly."

The Conservative candidate at Gateshead claimed that Shakespeare was a Tariff Reformer, because he wrote, "You take my life if you take the means by which I live."

At one of Mr. Henry Norman's meetings in South Wolverhampton he was accompanied by his son, a new member of the House of Commons. In a clear voice the boy told an audience of a thousand people that he did not know how to make a

speech, "but I think that as my father has been such a good father to me, he would make a very good member of Parliament for you."

An amusing conversation was overheard in a remote district of the North Wilts constituency. Two agricultural laborers were engaged in a political discussion, and one asked the other what the fiscal question was. "Oh," came the explanation, "they be goin' to tax food to make passive resistlers be vaccinated!"

When Sir A. Conan Doyle was addressing a meeting in Glashieles he was interrupted in the middle of his argument by a man who rose in the body of the hall, flourishing a pan loaf on the end of a walking-stick, and cried, amidst laughter and cheers, "Answer this."

At a meeting in the Dorset division a speaker said, "I am pleased to see before me some men who have laid down their lives for their country."

At a Liberal meeting at Peterborough, on Friday night, one of the principal speakers said: "The Tories keep dragging this Home Rule red herring across our path, but it misses fire every time!"

Canvassing an artisan district of Sunderland, a lady after chattering pleasantly with a housewife, turned her attention to the three little ones. "What sweet little darlings," she exclaimed, kissing each in turn, and then glancing toward a man seated by the kitchen fire, she added, "And how like their father!" But unfortunately for her, he was the lodger. She left without the promise of a vote.

At a Tory meeting in the Spalding division, the chairman, in relating his canvassing experience, said he called at a house, and saw the voters. He inquired as to the politics of her husband. "Well," she replied, "when he goes to a Liberal meeting he is a Liberal, and when he goes to a Tory meeting he is a Tory." "But," queried the canvasser, "what is he when he is at home?" "And the lady gave the unexpected reply, "When he is at home he is a nuisance."

At a Tory meeting at Whitechurch, a speaker, annoyed at a chorus of rejoinders shouted from the audience, exclaimed, "One fool at a time!" "Go on, boss!" was the response from one of the opponents.

"I doubt very much whether any man in England ought to have two places to live in at the same time," declared the Duke of Northumberland to an Ilseworth audience.

Rats were let loose in a hall at Peterborough where a Liberal meeting was being held. Some fainting people were carried out, several disturbers were lifted bodily over the heads of the audience and expelled from the hall.

Mr. Samuel Chapman, Unionist candidate for Perth, endured some lively heckling. At one meeting an old man came forward and, deliberately laying down his coat and stick, handed up several questions. Mr. Chapman replied to the first, but the old Scotsman, gesticulating wildly, exclaimed, "I can hear, I can hear, I can hear," pulling an ear trumpet from his pocket, applied it to his ear, and the candidate shouted his replies into the instrument.

## What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall. It was called, "the blood purifier," "blood purified," tonic and cure for, and, mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proved that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Waters. They are small chocolate-coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principles of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed their children with sulphur molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and injury of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur of which Stuart's Calcium Waters is undoubtedly the best and most widely used. They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Waters. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated cancer, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Waters is a proprietary article and sold by druggists and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable as any other form. In all forms of skin diseases as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers" will find in Stuart's Calcium Waters, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

Heating and cooking stoves. Largest stock in the city at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

## THAT OVER WORKED, PLAYED OUT FEELING AMONG WOMEN

There are thousands of females all over our land who are broken down in health and dragging out a miserable existence, overburdened with diseases peculiar to their sex, apparently growing old while yet young. Often they have pale or sallow complexion, hollow, sunken eyes, with a lifeless look; the face has a pinched and haggard appearance; they are weak, weary and trembling, often extremely nervous, starting at every little noise. Many are low-spirited, and some are fretful. Some are apparently bloodless, with cold hands and feet, while others are flushed by an unequal circulation of the blood, dizzy, and sometimes dizziness of vision, loss of memory, and often loss of appetite and sleep, and are wearied with terrible dreams.

Palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, smothering and sinking spells, shortness of breath and the sensation of pins and needles are all indications of a weakened condition of the heart or nervous system, and should any of them be present we would strongly advise the use of

## MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

They bring health to the broken down, energy to the weakened constitution, tone up the tired, overstrained nerves, and strengthen the weak heart.

Mrs. Edward Jackson, Hall's Bridge, Ont., writes: "For a year I was greatly troubled with nervousness and loss of appetite, and could neither sleep nor eat. After taking a few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I am completely cured and can recommend them to all sufferers."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## Scientific Miscellany

Directing wireless telegraph messages by parabolic reflectors of metal plates or wires has failed on account of the great loss of energy. In the new method of Prof. F. Braun, of Strasbourg, three or more aerial wires are placed on masts at equal distances of a few yards from the transmitting station, and the oscillations are set up in one wire slightly in advance or behind those of the other wires. The effect is an intensification of the waves in the direction of the leading discharge, with the production of an electrical shadow by wave interference behind it. The difficulty has seemed to be to give the slight difference of phase—amounting to about one ten-millionth of a second—with precision, but it has been found possible to adjust the difference to less than one two-hundredth millionth of a second. With three wires, the messages can be sent in any one of six directions.

A curious telephone complaint has developed in Cape Colony. White streaks appeared on an iron roof under two wires, and it was demanded that the wires be removed and a new roof placed on the building. One of the many theories was that the deposit was salt collected by the wires from the sea-winds. Investigation, however, showed that the roof was intact, and that the powder was nearly pure siliceous. Fine sand blown upon the damp wires had afterward fallen to the roof and adhered.

The sun proves to be undergoing a continual change of shape. From measurements at Gottingen during thirteen years, Dr. C. L. Poor finds that the ratio between the polar and equatorial radii has varied considerably, and that the variation takes place in a period closely corresponding to that of the sun-spots.

Good photographs of the interior of

A new insulated wire, intended to re-



# STAGE AMUSEMENTS

When Nance O'Neil, the distinguished American tragedienne who is to be seen at the Victoria theatre tomorrow, in a big scenic production of the great tragedy, "Elizabeth, Queen of England," and on Tuesday evening in her famous rendition of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," first appeared in Boston, she was practically unknown in the Modern Athens. At a series of special matinees arranged for her, she opened to almost the smallest house ever known in the theatre. Her second performance was the largest ever given and in six weeks the profits ran up to more than \$40,000, the greatest ever known in the city.

The entire production of "Elizabeth" will be brought to Victoria for this engagement and the management announces that "Elizabeth" is only to be given during the season in Victoria, Vancouver and Winnipeg. This season Miss O'Neil is lavishly surrounded by the equipment of the company requiring four special baggage cars for its transportation. Miss O'Neil on her present tour is working eastward. She closes her American tour in Boston — the scene of her most notable triumphs — and then makes with her company the longest theatrical jump on record — across the continent and ocean to Honolulu. From Hawaii she goes on to Japan, Hongkong, and India, where she plays a long engagement.

Nance O'Neil, the tragedienne, who will appear here tomorrow evening, possesses relics of the famous Madame Ristori, in the form of jewels — which were presented to Madame Ristori in Europe when she was playing the role of Elizabeth. Prominent among the members of Nance O'Neil's supporting company are two grand-nephews of the immortal Ristori. They are Giorgio and Mario Majeroni, the latter being named after his godfather, the son of the great Italian tenor, Mario, who was married to the queen of song, "Grisi." Their mother possessed the superb collection of jewels, presented to the great Ristori by the Italian colony in London, England, when Ristori made her first appearance there, early in the reign of Queen Victoria. Many offers were made to Madame Majeroni for the purchase of the Ristori jewels, but she refused to part with them. After witnessing Nance O'Neil portray the roles of Elizabeth and Lady Macbeth, Madame Majeroni consented to sell the jewels to the talented American tragedienne.

As a compliment to the public of Victoria, Vancouver and Winnipeg, the managers of Nance O'Neil will present her in those cities in the tragedy, "Elizabeth, Queen of England," which was the most famous role of Ristori. In this character Nance O'Neil won her greatest triumph in Australia, South Africa and in London, while in the United States she has been declared the legitimate successor of the great Ristori, as England's famous Queen.

There is a difference between a Shakespearean actor and a actor of the American stage. The latter is too often a man whose personal assumptions are far in excess of his artistic attainments and whose chief characteristic is a pessimistic attitude toward the world in general because his peculiar style of classic interpretation is scantily appreciated. The second factor is that he applies his efforts to the interpretation of what appeals to his intelligence as the best, leaving his audience to speak the final word as to the worthiness of his endeavors. It is to the latter class that Mr. Charles B. Hanford, whose annual appearance in this city is announced to take place at the Victoria theatre on Saturday next, must in all fairness be regarded as belonging. He has never sought to attract public attention by any method that was not entirely legitimate. His curtain speeches have always been judicious and self-contained and he has never developed any of the personal idiosyncracies by which it is so easy to achieve notoriety. He has depended upon his performances and gone his way with the simple dignity becoming a player who was reared under the artistic guidance of the great tragedians of the American stage. This community, with many others, has observed with interest and appreciation Mr. Hanford's ascent, step by step, season by season, from the doubt which always surrounds a tragedienne's early career to the heights of sure and permanent public recognition. Sincere and well-joined in all that he does, his record is marked by none of the erratic lapses from a high artistic standard which so often occur in the history of a great player. The public has accredited him with the charm of genius without its eccentricities. Hailed from

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NANCE O'NEIL, — Who Plays "Elizabeth" and "Macbeth," Victoria theatre

The very opening of his experience with hearty acclaim, as a man of attractive appearance, of general personal magnetism and of most exceptional accomplishments as a reader of the noblest speeches in the world's literature, he has none the less devoted himself to the hardest work to be found in his profession. Even when indisputably established as a player of the first rank, he went on busying himself with details of his art which most men of his acknowledged eminence would have dismissed into the hands of others as drudgeries too humble for their attention. Each of his productions shows the result of his personal care in every portion of it. Favorite actor though he is, Mr. Hanford never forgets that "the play's the thing." Mr. Hanford is this season accompanied by Miss Marie Drouhin who, as his leading woman, has on several previous occasions made a profoundly favorable impression. The engagement in this city will witness the revival of Shakespeare's comedy, "The Taming of the Shrew," which (at the solicitation of a number of old friends here) will be preceded by the one-act Napoleonic play, "The Old Guard," a transcript it may be confessed, of the late Sir Henry Irving's "Waterloo."

J. A. Johnson, for a number of years identified with the vaudeville business here, is now managing Pantages' new theatre in Portland.

John Cegalos, the heroic Greek fireman of the Valencia, is now appearing in "voodville," being merely required to show himself, make his little bow, wave the stars and stripes, and utter a disconnected little speech as to duty. But the public has the satisfaction of contributing to a good salary for and of seeing Cegalos, and that is the objective point.

Louis James' manager, Wallace Muoro, has been working out some more statistics, and reaches the conclusion that his star has died more frequently in the cause of art than any other actor now before the public — as a result of his partiality for such classic characters as Brutus, Richard III, Othello, Macbeth, etc. Mr. James roughly estimated that at the beginning of the present month he had died professionally no fewer than 3,547 times — 1,760 times as a suicide, 652 times by poison, 1,092 times as a victim of assassination, 329 in battle, and 219 times duelling.

David Warfield will visit the Pacific Northwest in the spring, presenting "The Music Master."

John Maguire, the veteran theatrical man of Butte, whose death was announced a few weeks ago in provincial contemporary, has, as a matter of fact, sufficiently recovered his health to leave the hospital.

Many compliments are paid by patrons of the Victoria theatre upon the excellence of the piano music, which is now furnished by Mrs. Clifford Denham. This lady is an accomplished and very capable theatre musician, and has had considerable experience in the East. She is a valuable acquisition to local musical circles.

Madame Johanna Galski, one of the most famous of the present day concert singers, has been secured for a recital at the Victoria theatre on the evening of the 10th proximo.

"The Christian" on March 26, is a new looking for the Victoria theatre.

Victor Herbert, the composer of "Babes in Toyland," which comes to the Victoria theatre next month, has four other musical plays from which he is drawing royalties, "It Happened in Nardland," Fritz Schaff's "Mlle. Modiste," "Miss Dolly Dollars," and "Wonderland." Julian Mitchell's new production.

Pauline Hall in "Dorcas," also by the authors of "Erminie," in which she made her first and perhaps greatest

success, has achieved one of the hits of the season at Winnipeg.

The Clef Club one of the most progressive musical organizations of Canada, last week at the Marlage, Winnipeg, banqueted two distinguished visitors, M. Jean Gerardy, the world's greatest cellist, and Arthur Dunham, the eminent Chicago organization. George Bowles, the club's president, was chairman. The toast to "Our Guests" was enthusiastically honored. Other toasts were "Music and the Drama," proposed by Very Rev. Dean Coombes, and acknowledged by Mr. C. W. Handscomb; "The Ladies," H. M. E. Evans and E. Hugh Baly; and "The President," proposed by Henri Bourgeault.

Ted E. Box, the noted London comedian and well-known to patrons of the Grand through his visit of a year ago, will be the headliner on the strong bill



TED E. BOX, ECCENTRIC COMEDIAN.

which has been prepared for the coming week. Of his performance upon the occasion of his last visit a local critic wrote: "Manager Jamieson of the Grand, is entitled to the congratulations which have been showered upon him all week, based upon the excellence of the show he has been giving with Ted E. Box, the English music hall star as the top liner. Box is the guardian of many surprises. His pantomimic work is truly marvelous, and he sings his funny songs with a due appreciation of values and effects that is just a shade better than North-west vaudevillians have yet seen." His songs for the coming week will include the favorites, "I Was There a-Watchin' 'Em," and "My Sister," and also his famous whistling specialties. He will also introduce a number of new songs. An act which will vie with Teddy for the honor of first place is that of The Roberts Four, who will present "The Doll-Maker's Dilemma," a musical comedy, introducing seven singing and dancing numbers, the feature being a doll dance. There are some pretty electric effects, and the ladies make three complete changes of wardrobe at each performance. The Martells, wonderful trick bicyclists, will introduce a number of difficult new feats. Mr. Martell's double pivot on one wheel being one in which he is without a peer. Morgan and Chester will present a clever comedy sketch entitled, "Did I

Say Goodnight?" Miss Alice Wildermere will sing a pathetic little ballad entitled "Fly Away Birdie to Heaven," illustrated with beautiful slides, and the performance will conclude with a new line of moving pictures entitled, "The Barnstormers."

Commencing tomorrow Mr. M. Nagle of the Conservatory of Music, Cologne, Germany, will occupy the conductor's stool and the overtures will in future form a strong feature of each week's bill. That for the coming week is the second concert mazurka, by Godard. There will be no matinee, the first performance beginning at 7:30. There will be the usual matinee and evening performances for the remainder of the week.

No little interest is being manifested by local theatre-goers over the coming of the Pringle Stock company, which begins an indefinite engagement at the Watson Theatre tomorrow evening. The opening place to be given here will be the beautiful new creation of the dramatists' art, "Across the Sea." This beautiful drama has met with unbounded success wherever it has been played. It is a modern story, the scenes of which are laid in France and Italy. It tells the story of a young artist and his struggles for fame and fortune, which, together with the true love of a beautiful woman, are his final reward. It is a natural play, full of heart interest from start to finish and seasoned with pure and wholesome comedy. Miss Lansing Rowan, the talented young emotional actress, has been engaged as the new leading lady of the Pringle company. Harry Fahmy, who was Miss Rowan's leading support during her engagement here at the Victoria theatre, has also been engaged by Mr. Pringle. The entire Pringle company of twelve acting people, will be in support of Miss Rowan and Mr. Fahmy, making a company of fourteen people, all of whom are recognized as player of merit.

Miss Lansing Rowan, the new leading lady of the Pringle company, which comes to the Watson Theatre this week, at the head of the Lansing Rowan Company which recently played a stock engagement at the Victoria and afterwards disbanded. Miss Rowan was born in Batavia, N. Y., and early through the loss of her parents, was sent to boarding school at Mrs. S. S. O'Neil's fashionable New York academy. Owing to her uncle, Mr. Lyman Gage, being secretary of the treasury, and her great friendship with ex-President Cleveland's sister, her social career in Washington was a brilliant one followed by the same success in Chicago, Boston and San Francisco.

Miss Rowan's desire for the theatre induced her to leave the home of her millionaire uncle in Los Angeles, and in the support of Mr. J. H. Stoddard, that beloved veteran of the stage, she won her first aurels. Her next engagement was with Lewis Morrison, when she played Marguerite in "Faust." She then originated the part of Mrs. Dick in "Young Mrs. Winthrop." From that engagement she joined the original Frayley Stock Company, and played with them for two entire seasons in San Francisco. Miss Rowan then turned actress support of Charles Dickson in "Mistakes Will Happen," which piece was the comedy success of the season. She then created the leading part in Augustus Thomas' play, "Champagne Charley." Then followed a season with Mrs. Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes" which last year she was in "The Spiderbinders," where she was the hit of the piece.

She has lately been on a starring tour in repertoire, this venture, owing to poor management, was not a financial success and had to be abandoned.

With a supporting company such as that of the Pringle company, known to possess great talents, are to be expected from Miss Rowan.

The opening bill Monday evening will be the beautiful heart-touching comedy-drama "Across the Sea."

That an actor should himself impersonate a star of nine characters in a one-act play, and yet command and receive recognition, not as a mere "lightning change" performer, but as a serious dramatic artist, may reasonably be acclaimed one of the supreme novelties

## The Value of Charcoal

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

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It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh. All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stewart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless ingredients in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they not only sweeten the breath and clear the stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stewart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

of the theatrical season in New York. Such is the surprising achievement of Mr. Henri, De Vries, a visiting Dutch actor who carries the roles of the manufacturer, the half-witted brother, the father-in-law, the police sergeant, the inn-keeper, the grocer, and the house painter, in H. Heyerman's "curiously constructed but very moving" little play, "A Case of Arson." The excellence and sincerity of his work led Mr. Metcalfe to wonder "why American actors never do anything like that," while "The Theatre Magazine" hails him as "a welcome influence here at this moment in our dramatic development." The same magazine outlines the play, which describes as a masterly study of dialects, as follows:

"The destruction by fire of a small cigar manufactory is believed to be a case of arson. According to the process of the law in Holland, a magistrate makes a searching inquiry, summoning before him all who may be able to give him information leading to the discovery of the culprit. While the cigar manufacturer had collected insurance, his property was such that suspicion could not directly attach to him. His child had been lost in the fire. The burning might have been an accident. The manufacturer's half-witted brother is first questioned. His lack of intelligence and vagueness in answering serve to confuse rather than enlighten the magistrate. Each witness is examined separately. The manufacturer himself tells such a straight story, and with such apparent frankness that he is not detained but as one witness after another is introduced, the magistrate discovers discrepancies in his story. The father-in-law, a palsied old man, garrulous, self-willed and impatient, happens to say that he does not smoke. The manufacturer had testified that on the day of the fire that he was going to his father-in-law's house, taking with him a present of a box of cigars. In this manner, the case against the manufacturer is gradually built up in the mind of the magistrate. If the introduction of the manufacturer were not a trick for the convenience of an actor to show his virtuosity, it would be trifling with an audience; but the action of the little play never halts and fate is gradually seen stealthily creeping up on its victim until it makes its final leap. A police sergeant, an inn-keeper, a true, a housepainter, are examined. True, some of them know nothing, but the episode division is good. The manufacturer is recalled. The relentless nature and the inevitable consequence of the magistrate's reasoning and questioning force the manufacturer to admit his crime. He explains the accident whereby the child, without his knowledge, found her way to the house, fell asleep in bed, and was consumed in the fire. A man whose stolidity would seem immovable shows, for the first time, the emotions which he has so long concealed. He begs the magistrate to send him at once to his long imprisonment, so that he might not have to meet his wife and look her in the eye after she knew that he was the cause of the loss of the child."

The play, we are assured by the critics, is not a mere dramatic curiosity. Mr. Metcalfe, writing in Life, says:

"A Case of Arson" is simply a magisterial investigation into a crime. The characters portrayed are the magistrate, an excellent piece of work by Mr. Henry Vibart; an usher in his examining room, well played by Mr. C. N. Schaeffer; and seven witnesses, including the criminal, all these impersonated by Mr. De Vries. These witnesses come in and go out of the room with a scarcely appreciable interval of time between the going of one and the coming of another. Each is different from the others in make-up, bearing, and even in stature. So far this might seem only a clever development of the 'lightning-change' act, familiar on the vaudeville stage. It is different because, in the first place, the play tells a story, thrilling, convincing and complete. Again, Mr. De Vries is not simply the same man in a different disguise; he is each time an entirely different personality, not only in outward appearance, but as well in inward feeling and mode of thought. We seem



FLORENCE PRINGLE

to get from this artist's most carefully studied work an insight into the very souls and natures of the human beings he represents. His delivery and reading of the lines—marvelous when we consider that he has studied English only a year—is as perfect as the physical distinction he makes between the characters.

"The breakdown of John Arend under the artificial cross-examination of the magistrate is one of the most vivid expositions of mental processes turning into physical expression ever seen on our stage. The strongest impression one gets is that here is absolute fidelity to nature. Probably our criminal authorities who deal with this sort of thing in their everyday work would be the first to recognize the artistic perfection of what Mr. De Vries does. The relief that comes to him with the final admission of his guilt is not the least artistic touch, either in its truth or in the manner of its expression."

The nearest approach to the accomplishment of Mr. De Vries that comes to mind, adds Mr. Metcalfe, is Mr. Henry Dixon's performance of the character in "The Seven Ages of Man." Mr. De Vries, who is said to be the foremost actor of Holland, is described as a tall, well-built man of thirty-six, with keen eyes, lofty forehead and a kindly expression. He made his first appearance on the stage when



MR CHARLES B. HANFORD, AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

twelve years old, and since then he has played in every kind of part from farce to tragedy. His linguistic accomplishments may be inferred from the fact that he has appeared in plays in various dialects, as well as in Yiddish, Flemish, Dutch, German, French, and English.



EDWIN MILTON ROYLE PHOTO BY HALL'S STUDIO

The American play? To write it is the secret dream of every American dramatist. Has it been written? Will it ever be written? About us, as we know it, if we fear any? Would any two of us agree as to its essentials? Has the American picture been painted, or the American novel been published, or the American song sung? Is any one man big enough and broad enough to do THE American thing?

It will be glory enough for any man if he has been true to any one phase of our manifold life. I would like to think that I had done for the West in drama what Fred Remington has done for it in art. The great American public has not yet opened its eyes to the word about themselves, and the great successes have always been American plays and always will be, though they may be as far apart as "Davy Crockett" and "The Old Homestead."

Comparisons are idle. There is room for all, North, South, East, West. There has been some little controversy over another Western play now in the city. Success to it! If every American dramatist wrote a Western play they could all be different, all true, and all welcome.

It is a big West. I hoped to write a big play and I chose the fast disappearing frontier where the mountains are big, the streams big, the men big, the passions big. I shall be happy if "The Squaw Man" has caught the glory of the dying day and kept it for a moment from the encroaching darkness. And I am especially happy over its success, because it will encourage our managers to forget for the moment the dramatic fashions of Piccadilly and the boulevards and give the American author a hearing.

"The Squaw Man" lives because it had a production at the Grand Theatre, and it is the talk of the Klatsop. A white man married to an Indian woman! I have had numbers of the managers tell me it was an impossibility even after it had been successfully done.

I think our American dramatists are inferior to our European brethren in one respect, and perhaps only one, the capacity for taking pains. In my boyhood I sometimes spent my vacation

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on the Uintah Indian Agency and I made up my mind that I would in "The Squaw Man" put the real Indian on the stage. I don't hesitate to say that I have done so, and that I am the only dramatist who ever has. That determination involved an infinite tenacity of purpose, but it was worth it. I went near absolute failure over and over again, but I never gave it up; but, as Kipling says, that is another story. It gives me great joy to believe that "The Squaw Man" will open the door to many a rejected or neglected manuscript.

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grow almost anywhere, especially on the high lands where at one time it was thought nothing would grow. It has also been found that the red land from which pine has been taken is the best fruit, and they have. In California the same thing was found to be true. Land that at one time was thought valueless is now worth hundreds of dollars an acre. Mr. Evans, who is of the local legislature for the Cowichan district, came to Victoria in '64 and made his way to Duncan by way of Saanich in 1870.

W. P. Jaynes keeps a general store in Duncan as well as his ranch at Quamichan. Jerseys are his favorites, although he says he is sometimes almost tempted to keep grade cows. He has twenty-five thoroughbreds which he expects to bring him fifty-five dollars each in cream. Any cow that will not do this is sent to the butcher. Some of the cows will give as much as thirty-eight pounds of milk a day.

Mr. Jaynes believes in the balanced ration. He feeds chopped corn ensilage twice a day, and once a day his cows get four pounds of chopped grain feed, and four pounds of coconut cake. Besides this they get chopped roots, either mangolds, carrots, or turnips. He has a mill for chopping his own feed. This is also a convenience to his neighbors, who are glad to get their grinding done so near home. He says a good farm will pay if run on business principles. The creamery keeps the books for the farmers, and if the check is not sufficiently large it is up to the farmer to find out the reason why.

W. C. Duncan, from whom the town of Duncan gets its name, came to the district without a dollar in 1865. His farm having been cut up for a townsite he has but six acres left. He has a large acreage of a dozen good cows which engages in general mixed farming. He is particularly proud of his new barn, which he framed himself and the principal timbers of which are put together without a single nail.

The cow stable, fifty feet in length, is a lean-to along one side of the main building and opening into it through a door in the middle for convenience in feeding. It is divided into thirteen stalls, each three and a half feet wide and four feet from manger to gutter, instead of the usual six feet. This leaves room for the cows to lie down comfortably, while at the same time insuring perfect cleanliness. The manger slopes forward, but a board above prevents the cows from getting into the manger. Mr. Duncan does not believe in the rigid stanchion which often causes discomfort to the cows by preventing free movement. Instead, he likes the old-fashioned rag and pole. The eight-inch gutter at the back is sufficiently deep to insure cleanliness, but not deep enough to inconvenience the cows in backing out.

Every day the cows get forty pounds of carrots fed whole, nine pounds of chopped oats, and as much hay as they want. The method of working is to feed hay in the early morning, milk from about 6:30 to 7:30, and then feed the carrots. After breakfast the cows get their chopped feed, followed by more hay and are turned out about an o'clock. In good weather they remain out until about three, but when the weather is unpleasant they are allowed in again as soon as the stable is cleaned. During the early part of winter mangold is fed instead of carrots, but the latter, being the better croppers and good for milk, they are used almost all winter. He uses the White Intermediate in preference to any other.

Just now Mr. Duncan has but six of his cows in milk, yet he gets sixty dollars a month for the product. Out of them gives thirty-five pounds of milk a day, and two others thirty each. He keeps the grade cows, a cross between Jersey and Ayreshire. The Jersey gives rich milk and the Ayreshire plenty of it. At a recent test at St. Louis it was found that the Jersey charged least for her milk, while the Holstein charged most.

Besides his cows, Mr. Duncans goes

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S. G. YERKES, E. R. STEPHEN, A. G. P. A., General Agent, Seattle, Wash. Victoria, B.C.

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From the Pacific to the Atlantic  
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## B. C. Coast Service

For Skagway and Intermediate Ports—S. S. Anur, Feb. 20.  
Northern B. C. Route—S. S. Tees, 1st and 15th of each month.

## West Coast Route

S. S. Queen City 1st, 10th and 20th each month.

## Victoria-Vancouver Route

S. S. Princess Victoria sails from Victoria daily at 1 a. m.

## Victoria-Seattle Route

S. S. Princess Beatrice sails daily except Saturdays at 9 p. m.; sails on Saturdays at 11 p. m.

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For rates and reservations apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Dist. Frt. &amp; Pass. Agt.

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Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels,—you'll like it.

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Umatilla, Queen or City of Topeka: Feb. 17, 22, 27, March 4, 9. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

Excursion Around the Sound Every 5 Days

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BETWEENCHICAGO, LONDON,  
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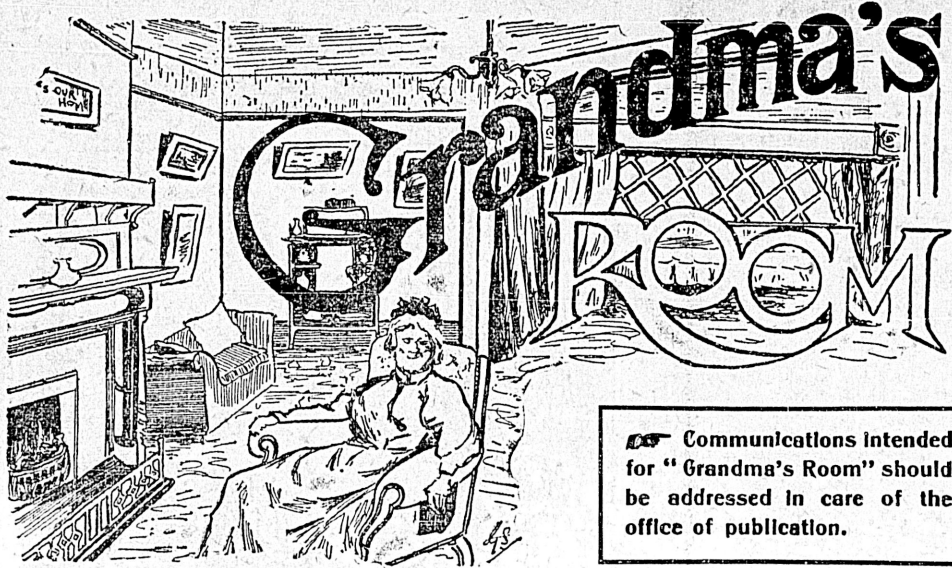
for Conrad, Carcross, Atlin, White Horse, Dawson, Fairbanks. Daily trains (except Sunday) carrying passengers, mail, express and freight; connect with stages at Carcross and White Horse, maintaining a through winter service. For information, apply to

J. H. ROGERS, Traffic Manager, Mackinnon Building, Vancouver, B. C.

## Oceanic S. S. Co.

SS. ALAMEDA, for Honolulu, Feb. 24.  
SS. VENTURA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, March 8.  
SS. MARPOSA, for Latit, March 11.  
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## Atlantic Steamship Agency

Allan, American, Anchor, Atlantic Transport, Canadian Pacific, Cunard, Dominion, French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Red Star, White Star. For full information apply to  
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.

Communications intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

## Custards and Creams.

For dainty light desserts, lunches, or "teas," custards and creams find favor at a season when fresh fruits are unobtainable. They are easily and quickly prepared and are a happy change from the almost universal pie and pudding of cold weather routine. Now just a few items for consideration before you begin to make your custard:

Beat eggs always in an earthen or porcelain dish; never in tin. Beat whites and yolks separately. It is not necessary to add the white of eggs to custard, the yolks alone being sufficient. The white may be used as a meringue or utilized in a "silver cake," or even added to the custard, if no other use is required. But if added, let them be whipped stiff and stirred in after the yolks. If custards bake too quickly, or are left in the oven too long, or kept hot too long they turn to whey or are "watery." Boiled custards should be turned into a cold dish at once, when sufficiently cooked, and in snow, or on ice, or otherwise made to cool rapidly. If nothing better serves, a pan of cold water is good, and the hot custard may be set into this.

Just as milk is on the "boiling point" it is covered with high foam. To flavor custards with orange or lemon peel, grate the peel with hard lumps of coarse sugar.

In baking custards it is well to set the dish in a second or pan, containing water. In boiling milk, always set the dish containing it, into a second one containing boiling water.

Peach leaves, boiled, (or scalded in the milk until the latter reaches "boiling point") give a pleasing flavor to custards.

To prevent eggs curdling when adding to boiling milk, beat them with the sugar, and then stir in a few teaspoons of cold milk. Pour into the hot milk with one hand while you stir the custard rapidly with the other.

A tiny pinch of salt in the milk improves any custard, though few recipes call for it, as it is a little secret known to few.

The ordinary rule for plain custards is: One cup of sugar, four eggs, and one salt spoonful of salt to each quart of milk.

To test a custard, either baked or boiled, to see if it is sufficiently cooked, plunge a teaspoon perpendicularly into the centre of the custard. A sign of milkiness appears in the opening; thus made, more cooking is required, otherwise it should be removed from the fire at once.

Boiled custard: One quart of milk, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, two eggs, butter size of filbert, and a spoonful of salt. Boil the milk, add a portion of the milk and set the rest on to boil in a pan, set in a pot of boiling water. When milk reaches boiling point add the moistened starch, stirring briskly. Next add the eggs, whipped well, and mixed with 4 table spoonfuls of sugar. Let cook for a few moments, stirring well. Then add grated coconut, remove from fire and beat well, adding flavoring to suit. Serve cold.

Chocolate Custard: Break two strips or sticks of chocolate in pieces, cover with a little milk, and set the dish containing it, in the boiling teakettle to dissolve the chocolate. When melted and worked smooth, add to the remainder of the one quart of milk and set to boil, as previously directed. Beat yolks of six eggs with one cup of sugar, add to this one heaping tablespoonful of milk, and a pinch of salt. Stir these into the boiling milk containing the chocolate. Stir constantly, as it cooks for four minutes; pour into cold dish and set away to cool.

Baked Custard: Separate the whites and yolks of five eggs. Beat the yolks with a quarter of a pound of sugar. Beat whites till stiff and add the whole to a quart of milk. Flavor and pour into a buttered mould. Set at once in a pan of boiling water, in a moderately hot oven and bake half an hour. Be careful not to overbake.

Moonsauce: Beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth. Add gradually powdered sugar up to a pint, beating from thirty to forty minutes. Then beat in a cup of jelly (demon is nice) and set on snow or ice to cool. When ready to serve, pour into a sauce dish and garnish with cream. This is a generous portion of moonsauce. This amount will do for six or seven persons.

Snow-balls: Half a package of gelatine soaked for one hour or more in a cup of cold water. Then add one pint of boiling water and stir till gelatine is dissolved. Add the juice of one lemon and one-and-fourth cups of sugar. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, and when the gelatine is quite cold whip it into the stiffened egg, a spoonful at a time, beating for thirty-five or forty minutes. When it is all well beaten pour into a dozen egg glasses, which have been dipped in cold water, and set them in a cold place for five hours. Make a custard of one and one half pints of milk, yolks of the two eggs, three-quarters cup of sugar, flavor with vanilla. Turn the snow-balls into a glass dish and pour the custard (cold) about them.

Apple Custard: One pint of stewed apples, one pint of sweet milk, four eggs and one cup of sugar and a little nutmeg. Bake slowly.

Grandma's Callers. "Dick"—Can you give a recipe for making "library paste"? There was one given in The Ladies Home Journal some years ago but I have lost it.

Answer.—Is this paste, the one known as "library paste"? It is said to be excellent in its keeping qualities, and that it does not gloss. Dissolve a

teaspoonful of alum in one quart of hot water. When cold take one teaspoonful of the water and set in a kettle or pan on the fire to boil. To the remainder of the water add four till of the consistency of thick cream. Stir in as much cornstarch powder as will rest on a five-cent piece (nickel). In the boiling water place eight cloves or more. These are to add the preservative qualities of the paste. As the cup of water boils stir into it the flour mixture, thoroughly freed from lumps. Stir as it cooks. In a few moments it will be of the consistency of mush. Pour it into an earthen vessel, cover, and set in a cool place. When required for use take a portion and soften with warm water. Will keep a year.

"Jeannie"—Will you please tell me why bread raised only once is more nutritious than that which is raised two or three times? Also your yeast it takes it to rise after it is put into the pans? Will you give a few hints on cake-making? Sometimes my layer cakes are nice and flakey, then again they look curdy. Why is it? Is it owing to the baking? I use very best ingredients.

Answer.—Bread raised once is more nutritious because the second and third fermentations destroy the nutritive qualities to a great extent. As to the time required for it to rise in the pan, that will depend upon the temperature of your kitchen, and your care of the loaves. I have mine in the oven and times in three hours after mixing; again it has been nearer five hours, if called away from the kitchen and fire allowed to get low. Remember, that when it comes from the oven the loaves will be twice the size they were when they went in. Also see that your yeast is very lively. I tried yeast cakes and found them a failure, so I do not swerve from home-made yeast now; hops and potatoes, or plain potato yeast. You will find the bread light and very sweet, with a nutty flavor unknown to oven-raised bread. It is a satisfying bread for the children's school lunch. You have probably found the cake-making "hints" fully enlarged upon before this. They had already gone to the printer when your note came in. I think your trouble with layer cakes lies in too much flour and milk for the amount of the other ingredients used. Try the method of adding the stiffened whites of eggs the last of all. It makes a smooth, spongy cake, and does away with the "curdy" appearance.

"Mrs. H. B.—Will you, through your valued column, give me a recipe for "macaroons." I want the genuine, old-fashioned confection of that name. Recently I bought some so-called macaroons at a baker's, but they were more like little ginger cakes than the article I wanted to obtain.

Answer.—Four boiling water over half a pound of almonds, rub the skins off, and then lay them in cold water for a few minutes. Next pound them to a smooth paste, moistening them with one tablespoonful of essence of lemon. Add one pound of pulverized sugar and whites of three eggs. Work the paste thoroughly, using the back of the spoon to rub and mix it well. Dip the hands in water, and roll and press the mixture into little round cakes the size of a nickel but somewhat thicker, of course. Place on buttered paper an inch or more apart. Next, with moistened hands, gently smooth and gloss each macaroon, then place them in a cool oven for three-quarters of an hour.

A MILLION  
NEEDLESCOULD NOT INFLICT THE  
TORTURE WOMEN SUFFER  
FROM HEADACHES

Headache is not in itself a disease, but a symptom or accompaniment of other diseases, principally those of the stomach, liver and bowels, such as Constipation, Dyspepsia, Liver Trouble, Bad Blood, Female Complaints, General Debility and Weakness. Headache is common to both sexes, but more frequently affects females.

The varieties of headache most common are sick or bilious headache, nervous headache, headache from constipation, debility or indigestion, periodical and spasmodic headache. Undoubtedly the cause must be removed before permanent relief can be had.

Burdock  
Blood Bitters

removes the cause of the headache, and not only does this but it also restores the entire system to healthy action and buoyant vigor.

"I was troubled with headache for a number of years, but could get nothing to help me. I procured a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and finding it was doing me so much good, I got two more. I am now fully cured and think there is nothing in the world like Burdock Blood Bitters for headache."

MRS. EDW. KEDDY,  
NEW GERMANY, ONT.

B.B.B. is for sale at all Druggists and Dealers.

DAIRY FARMING IN  
THE DUNCANS DISTRICTWritten for The Sunday Colonist  
by H. F. Pullen.

Victoria is likely to get more benefit from the development of the country tributary to her than she ever will from all the more or less visionary schemes for connection with the transcontinental railways. Even within a short distance of the city limits large tracts of land of the best quality await the advent of the fruit-grower and the farmer. The whole of that part of the Island at present being developed adds its quota to the financial success of the Capital City, but especially is this true of the great Cowichan Valley, which, owing to its proximity and its business relationship, pours into the coffers of Victoria merchants a large part of the abundant wealth which is extracted from the fertile soil.

When a homeseeker comes to the Island, Victoria is his first and last port of call and it is usually through a Victoria agent that he makes his purchase. Indeed, it is only in Victoria that the homeseeker can obtain information to enable him to choose out the best location for his purpose. All the farms are listed with one or more of the agents who make periodical visits through the valley and personally conduct intending purchasers.

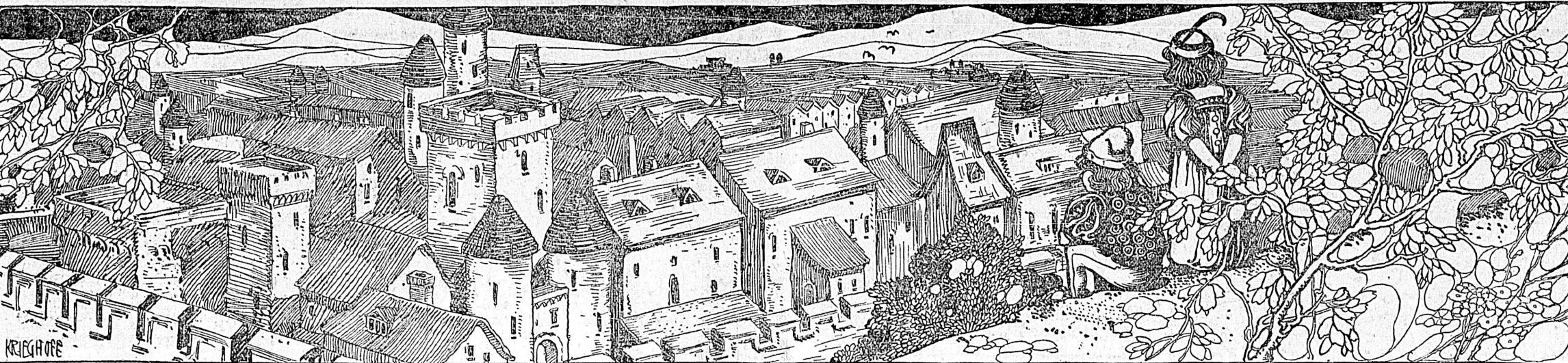
Although much of the best land is taken in fruit in the part of the valley around Duncan, there is little systematic effort made to grow the best and latest varieties on the most approved and up-to-date plans. The attention of the ranchers is turned more to the study and care of the dairy herd which constitutes the chief source of wealth. Not one but is proud of his thoroughbred bull, his grade cows, or some other feature of the herd on which he has spent much thought, labor and money.

About three miles from Duncan is the home of J. N. Evans, M. P. P., where he has three hundred acres of land, but with only sixty acres cleared. On this part which his own efforts have made available, he keeps twenty cows, the cream from which goes to the creamery at Duncan. Mr. Evans keeps grade Shorthorns, each of which he expects to make for him a pound of butter during the best six months of the year. Besides this each calf a month old is worth about ten dollars even though he has not used all the milk from the cow. The surplus skim milk is fed to pigs, which require very little other food.

Mr. Evans has made a study of soils and has discovered that clover will



# GUESS THE NAMES OF THE PUZZLING CITIES



Guess the name of the city of brotherly love,  
The city that is a sore throat,  
The city renowned for its scents, good and bad;  
The city that lightly doth float.  
The city once noted for blades of fine steel,  
The city that's easy to reach,  
The city that's famous for hats and canals,  
The city that's sought at the beach.

Here is an interesting puzzle in cities for you to solve. Each line describes the name of a well known city. The first city is Philadelphia. See if you can guess the other names.

The city where witches were tried for their lives,  
The city in which Lincoln died,  
The city that crows with a loud, raucous voice;  
The city where knots are untied.  
The city that set the slaves free years ago,  
The city with one golden gate,  
The city that's hot on the tip of the tongue,  
The city where Wolfe met his fate.

## THE PATRIOTISM OF MARIA SPERANZA.

MARIA SPERANZA was intensely patriotic. She was quite impartial in her patriotism, bestowing an equal meed of honor and praise upon the great and glorious Garibaldi, the savior of her native land, and the great and glorious George Washington, the father of her adopted home. When she crossed the square near her home on her way to school she always looked with reverence upon the statue of the great Garibaldi, and the statue of the great Washington, and she always looked with reverence upon the statue of the great Garibaldi, and the statue of the great Washington.

They were beautiful at all seasons of the year and, unlike ordinary flowers, quite as plentiful in winter as in summer. But alas, they had one great failing. They withered much sooner than ordinary flowers in gardens. One of the other of the young Speranzas was continually at the stall with their father. They could assist him much in the work of the stall, and they were very fond, indeed, of being there. But Maria was her father's favorite assistant. She dusted the chrysanthemums more carefully than did any of the others, and she

never forgot to keep plenty of water in the jars. She never broke the stems of the carnations in transferring them from one jar to another or knocked off rose petals in moving about. Besides, she had quite a remarkable skill in arrangement. Many of her father's friends who called at the stand had noticed it.

Things were going very badly at the stand. For a long time Antonio Speranza, Maria's father, had been worried. Although the winter had been mild and not so many flowers had been lost through exposure as in other seasons, the market for some unknown reason had not been good. Everybody had passed by the Speranza stand and had patronized the stand over the way or the one around the corner. The corner stand was new and the man had more money to invest than Antonio. His coming to that spot had greatly damaged Antonio's business. Besides, a very great store that had been below Antonio's store on the avenue had closed its doors and gone up town. Much of his patronage had come from the store employees, who all knew and liked Antonio, and who had always bought such flowers as they could afford from him. But now this little army of customers, which, if it was not given to heavy purchases, was still numerous enough to be profitable, had entirely disappeared. Only strangers passed the stall on shopping ex-

actly less often than ever before. Her mother had begun to do sewing on coarse, rough garments that were not for the family, but for a machine man in the next house. Other women in the tenement had done this kind of sewing for a long time, but the Speranza family had always been prosperous enough to permit of Mrs. Speranza devoting all her time to her family. Now, however, she, too, felt the need of the money for the outside work, and while she was busy over this employment it was necessary for Maria to look after the younger children, to do the errands and get the meals. So she had little time to go to the stall.

But at last one day there arose an opportunity. It was a school holiday. It was also of most wonderful occasion, none other than the birthday of one of Maria's heroes. It was February 22. It was the birthday of the great George Washington.

Maria had received the announcement of the holiday from the school platform with sparkling eyes. She felt it was an event worthy of a glorious celebration, and all the way home from school she pondered deeply on some possible way in which she could fittingly commemorate it.

That night at supper her father made a request. He would be busy to-morrow at the stall—he looked hopefully at his wife as he said this—and he would like Maria to help, if her mother could spare her.

"Oh, father," she gasped, tugging at her father's coat, "buy some forget-me-nots!" Her father shook his head. "Too dear," he sighed.

"They ain't very dear, Speranza; better take some," urged the good natured dealer, "brighten up the stand."

Maria still tugged and pleaded. Her father hesitated, and then, anxious to do something to make his stand attractive for the holiday, finally decided to take a fair sized bundle. Maria's eyes danced for joy. "Red, white and blue; red, white and blue," she sang.

"That's right; you got the national colors there all right; make a good Washington Birthday show," said the dealer. Antonio Speranza nodded, but he hardly understood the importance of the blue flowers.

But when they reached the stand Maria explained more fully. "You see," she said, "Washington Birthday, red, white and blue." She drew from a bundle which she carried a good sized picture of the immortal Washington, and she drew from the bundle a similar picture of Garibaldi, "the great Garibaldi, red, white and green."

In less than half an hour the stand was arrayed with a glorious and symbolical decoration surpassing anything ever seen in that part of the avenue, before. The portraits of the two great men were placed side by side, and empty wooden boxes, which were carefully tilted against the back of the glass case so that the pictures looked as if they were gracefully reclining on easels. On the tier below the portrait of Garibaldi was a vase of red carnations, and on the tier above Garibaldi's head a big bunch of smilax was arranged, its ends in water.

The portrait of Washington was similarly honored. It, too, had the red carnations below, the white carnations at the side. But the pinnacle above the picture was made of forget-me-nots.

It is almost needless to say that the stall of Antonio Speranza was that day more admired than any other. All the passerby stopped to notice it and to admire. More than this, sales were delightfully frequent. Before long demands for red, white and blue bouquets had mounted to such numbers that Antonio had to go to the wholesale store for more supplies to replace the ravages in the frame of George Washington. Twice was this repeated during the afternoon. Antonio was radiant; so was Maria and so was Mrs. Speranza; and the best of it all was that the start which the stand got that day seemed to be lasting in effect. People who passed and noticed its decorations and stopped to buy patriotic bouquets remembered it the next week when they needed flowers, and instead of rushing past to the larger booths stopped and gave their patronage to Antonio. It was partly the start it got that day and partly her father's recognition of how much Maria's arrangement really meant which insured the stall's prosperity, for after that her father would have her go over to the stand almost every day to help him fix it up.

The Washington's Birthday Memorial, however, was Maria's greatest success in decorating. And to crown her pleasure over its enthusiastic reception, her teacher—the teacher to whom she owed the first inspiration—passed by and saw the stand in all its glory.

"But why did you put up Garibaldi, Maria?" she said, "it isn't his birthday."

"Ah," said Maria, "but I would unite them in a bond of friendship. Also I considered that I cared so much for one as for the other, and I could not bear to leave the brave Garibaldi at home, so well he deserved to show himself."

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"They ain't very dear, Speranza; better take some," urged the good natured dealer, "brighten up the stand."

## HOW TO OBSERVE SUN SPOTS.

A simple way to protect the eyes that will enable you to look at the spots on the sun through an ordinary opera glass is as follows: Get two pieces of common window glass each one inch wide and two inches long. Lay one piece over a candle or a lamp flame until it is dark. Then fasten the two pieces together, with the smoked side inward, by means of rubber bands, but first paste strips of paper at the ends of the inside edges of the glasses, to keep them slightly apart. The pieces of glass may then be placed over the eyepieces of the opera glass, being held there by a strong rubber band around the middle. You may now easily see the sun spots, and when a spot is found, the shape of which may easily be recognized, watch it from day to day, and you will find that it changes its place. The reason, of course, is that the sun, like the earth, turns on its own axis, and the spot moves along with the rest of the surface. The number of spots does not always remain the same, being greatest every eleven years. The last time that the largest number was visible was in 1903, so now they are on the wane, which they will be until 1908, when they will begin to increase again, until in 1914 they will reach their highest number. As it was only two years ago that they were at their maximum, this is a good time to look at them, which anybody may readily do by using the smoked glass arranged as herein described. Under no circumstances should any one look at them without thus carefully protecting the eyes.

## A NEW COSTUME FOR THE YOUNG LADY DOLL.

In the picture you will see a very fashionable miss who is clothed in the very height of the style. This style of a dress is only suitable for a doll with a fine figure. A doll whose waist is very large would not look well in this costume.



Neither would a short, fat doll be at her best in this attire. It is not a frock for the debutante doll, but an elaborate costume for a doll that has been out some years. The gown is made of flowered taffeta. For the skirt you need a piece of this silk

that is very wide—wide enough to make a fashionable full skirt. The taffeta has a pale blue ground, on which are pink roses and green leaves and pale blue bow knots. So you may trim the dress with either of these shades. Suppose you select pale pink. You will want a lot of pink satin or taffeta ribbon about an inch wide. After you have hemmed the skirt and gathered it around the top until it fits the doll run five rows of gathers around the top below the belt a little distance apart from each other, so as to make shirring around the top of the skirt. Then sew up the back of the skirt and put a belt made of pieces of silk turned in on both sides around the top. Now run a gathering silk through the middle of the pink ribbon, taking fine stitches so that it will look very neat, and gather up the ribbon to form a sort of ruche. Sew this ruche around the bottom of the skirt and then sew another band around the skirt about two inches up from the bottom. Then in the space made of the ribbon. These should be placed at equal distances apart, and there should be about ten in all. These ornaments are round and are really rosettes of the ribbon. Make them of the gathered ribbon, first making a circle of the ribbon, which has been cut in half, and then inside that another circle of half the width of the ribbon. After you have made each of these ornaments tack it tightly down in place.

The waist of the gown you will have to ask some one who knows about dressmaking to help you cut. It is a tight fitting waist, which fits down over the skirt in a point back and front. A bit of lace is sewed on the front and covers the top of the waist, reaching down to a point nearly at the waist.

On either side of this piece there are broad ruffles, which start at the shoulders and narrow down toward the waist. Edged ruffles are of the flowered taffeta, edged with the shirred ribbon. In the back the waist is plain and tight fitting and fastened with pearl buttons.

The young lady's hat is made of white chenille braid faced with pink net. It is trimmed with fluffy pink and white feathers put on in front and fastened with a knot of pink velvet.

## THE INTERESTING GAME OF RAILROAD.

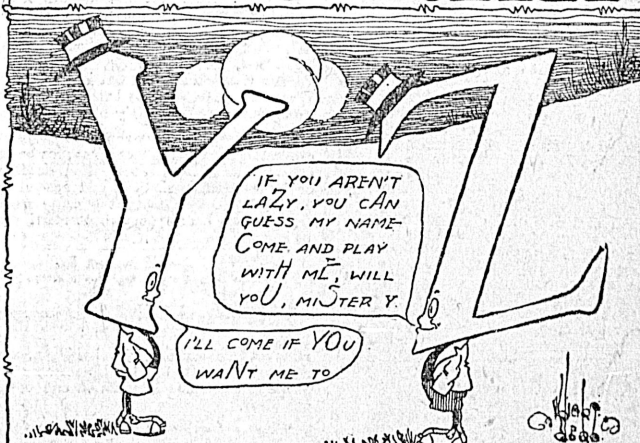
The game of railroad is a good one to introduce after playing one that requires some mental effort, for it is merely a bit of the liveliest fun. The chairs should be arranged in rows of two, to imitate a railroad car, with plenty of space between them, and they may be placed around the room against the wall, leaving the centre of the room clear. Each player is given a name pertaining in some way to a railroad and the leader of the game tells a story in which from time to time he mentions one of the names. The story may be written out and memorized beforehand, or it may be made up as the teller goes along. Following are some of the names that may be assigned, and opposite to each will be found directions as to what the owners of the names must do when they are mentioned. Rails—Must rise and hold out arms straight before him. Engine—If a boy, must rise and whistle. If a girl, must run around the room once, saying, "Choo-choo, Choo-choo."

Parlor Car—Must rise and bow, or curtsey if a girl. Newsboy—Must walk around the circle calling out the papers by name. Conductor—Must rise and call out the name of some station. Station—Must sit still and do nothing. Buffers and Sleepers—Must shut their eyes. Wheels—Must rise and turn around. Window—Must not move, but look obstinately. Other names may be added at the pleasure of the leader to suit a greater number of players. The leader should wind up his story with the statement that there has been a collision or that the train is off the track, when all the players at the same time must perform the duties assigned them and a very jolly confusion follows. Then they must all find seats, the leader among the rest, with the result that one player is left standing. This player becomes the story teller for the next game.

Yes, certainly, said her mother. Mona could take care of the little ones, and there was nothing much else to do at home. Maria felt that the stall had possibilities. She lay awake for a long time that night thinking and thinking of a suitable plan. Suddenly she sat up in her bed and clapped her hands softly. "I will do it," she said half aloud. "I will commemorate them publicly. There will be everything but blue. But that, too, I shall find."

She was up early the next morning. Her father had not expected her to accompany him to the stall, but to come after him there later in the morning. But she was all ready, with her outdoor clothes on, waiting to go when he went.

## THE ALPHABET FAMILY PUZZLE.



THE GIRLS ALL SAY I'M SHEET, SAID Y. AND I AM SKIEDE, YOU SEE. NO! SURELY YOU CAN GUESS MY NAME. IT'S EASY AS CAN BE.

WHEN THEY NAMED ME, SAID MR. Z. THE NAMES WERE SCARCE. I BET. AND SO I SPOSE THAT WAS ALL THAT THEY COULD GET.











## Quit the "Cellar or Attic Habit"—Advertise the "Outgrown Things"

ONE CENT A WORD EACH ISSUE.

## BUSINESS EXCHANGE &amp; EMPLOYMENT AGENCY 22 TROUNCE AVE. TELEPHONE 97.

We have numerous inquiries from people wishing to purchase a business. Do you wish to sell yours? If so, list it with us. If you want to purchase, call and see us. Below are a few picked from our list:

**GOOD ROOMING HOUSE**—24 rooms, all rented, suitable for small hotel. Price, \$1,300.

**OUTDOOR BUSINESS**—Price, \$800; paying \$150 per month.

**MANUFACTURING BUSINESS**—Will cost about \$5,000, part cash, to reliable party; fine opportunity.

**ITAL INTEREST**—For \$10,000, going concern; cleared over \$7,000 last year; splendid opportunity.

**MALE AND FEMALE** labor of all kinds supplied; country orders attended to promptly.

We would like to act as agents for reliable business propositions.

## Swinerton &amp; Oddy

Financial and Insurance Agents. Notaries Public.  
102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

**160 ACRES**—13 miles from Victoria, 5 cultivated, 3 slashed, balance in timber; good soil; 2 roomed dwelling; good barn; 20x60; chicken house. Only \$900.

**6 ROOMED COTTAGE**—Electric light, hot water connections, 2 lots 51x131; concrete sidewalk. Only \$2,500.

**\$1,700**—Nice cottage; good location on Yates street; electric light, sewer connection. Easy terms, \$200 cash, balance monthly instalments of \$20 at 6 per cent. interest.

**\$2,000**—Well finished cottage; 6 rooms; good location, Yates St.; electric light, sewer connection. \$300 cash, balance monthly instalments of \$25 at 6 per cent.

**25 ACRES**—10 miles from city, 7 cleared; 5 roomed dwelling; stable, chicken house, cow house, shed and granary. \$2,700.

**8 1/2 ACRES**—6 miles out; good land, easily cleared. Only \$75 per acre.

**5 AND 10 ACRE BLOCKS** close to city.

**MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE**. \$15,000 on business property; also sums from \$500 upwards, on improved Real Estate security at current rates of interest.

## A. Williams &amp; Co., Ltd

104 YATES STREET.  
GOOD IMPROVED FARMS.  
5 ACRES—Cleared, good soil and building, \$1,650.

10 1/2 ACRES—Cleared, good soil and building, \$2,500.

11 ACRES—Cleared, good soil and building, \$2,500.

15 ACRES—Cleared, good soil and building, \$3,000.

19 ACRES—Cleared, good soil (good orchard), \$5,000.

300 ACRES—Cleared, good soil, A1 farm, \$21,000.

10 ACRES—Cleared, good soil, \$1,800.

5 1/2 ACRES—Cleared, good soil, \$850.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.,  
101 YATES STREET.

## Heisterman &amp; Co.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,  
75 GOVERNMENT ST.

\$6,750—Buys a splendid modern residence; two full sized lots, tennis lawn, etc., in best residential neighborhood. Terms, 1-4 cash, balance at 6 per cent.

\$1,700—Buys a new modern cottage; full lot, all conveniences, \$250 cash, balance on easy terms.

\$1,000—Buys 11 acres close in; fine location, well adapted for fruit and poultry. Easy terms.

\$1,050—Will buy a good two storey house, Oak Bay avenue, \$100 down, balance on very easy terms.

**MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.**

## The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.

50 Broad Street.

**FOR SALE**—7 room bungalow, Oak Bay avenue. For \$5,000.

**TO LET**—Nice 5 roomed cottage, Rithet street; sewer connections. \$15 per month, including water.

**TO LET**—7 roomed house, Stanley avenue; all modern conveniences. \$18 per month.

**TO LET**—7 room houses, Stanley avenue; every convenience. \$18 per month.

**FOR SALE**—Two acre lots on St. Charles street. Only \$1,800.

**FOR SALE**—6 room house on Green street. Only \$1,200; \$300 cash, balance on mortgage at 6 per cent.

**FOR SALE**—Two good houses, Stanley avenue. \$2,200 each; \$225 cash, balance on mortgage at 6 per cent.

**FOR SALE**—2 1/2 acres, corner Dallas road and Carr street. Only \$1,725.

**FOR SALE**—7 room bungalow, Oak Bay avenue, for \$3,150.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Reliable general maid; plain cooking and light washing; good wages. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Immediately, a middle-aged governess for three pupils, 7, 8, 12; usual English branches, with music; kind, considerate (country) home; good salary and free maid. Apply between 12 and 2 p.m. 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Two girls as mother's help, to assist generally. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Young lady to learn hair-dressing, etc. Mrs. C. Kosche, Douglas street.

WANTED—A working housekeeper for bachelors (four); must bake good bread; plain cooking, light washing, and housework. References required. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—A girl as general servant or nurse. 21 South Turner street.

## LADIES employed to do fancy work at home during spare time; no experience required; good pay and steady. Write N. C. Hull, 1344 Market, San Francisco.

WANTED—Girl to assist. 18 Pioneer street.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—An active young girl (about 18 years) as mother's help (one child); Beacon Hill. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Two Swede maids, a house parlor maid (family of three), and useful general maid (family of two). Experience necessary; good wages (city). Apply at once. 60 Rae street.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

WANTED—A lady can recommend two active women for house cleaning; long experience, satisfactory references. Apply 60 Rae street.

**WHITE LADY**, experienced laundry hand, wishes work at home; silks and flannels, underwear and blankets. Apply Box 6 this office.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

SCOTSMAN, 15 years London business experience, 8 years experience in office and warehouse, wants employment any description. Box 7 Colonist.

**TO RENT—HOTEL**

**TO RENT**—Globe Hotel, at Esquimalt, as going concern; very moderate rent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

**HOTEL FOR SALE**

**HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT**—The well known Hotel Lady Smith, thoroughly furnished, also with bar and fixtures, for sale or rent. For particulars apply to Mrs. Annie Stevens, Stevens' Block, Lady Smith.

**POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK**

**FOR SALE**—Eggs for hatching, from prize winning stock at the late Victoria poultry show—Buff Oringtons, Brown Leghorns and Bard Rocks, 13 eggs, \$1.25; 57 1/2 Superior street.

**REMOVAL SALE**—Consisting of all my prize winners and their offspring, about 75 cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, whole or in lots; Barred Rocks' eggs, \$1 to \$3 per setting while sold out. Apply E. Hodgson, South Wellington, B. C.

**FOR SALE**—White Leghorn eggs, \$1.00 setting. Particulars, Box 417 Post Office.

**FOR SALE**—Eggs of S. C. White Leghorn, scoring 90% to 91; 95 p.c. first 13, each succeeding 14 less. Marshall & Spears, Cornfield, B. C.

**FOR SALE**—Eggs, Buff Rocks, from prize stock, \$1.50 per setting. Lang, Belmont avenue.

**FOR SALE**—Horse, weight about 1,200; Chinaman can work him. Will sell cheap, or will trade for good milk cow. H. Bevan, Duncan, B. C.

**EGGS FOR SALE**—Settings of pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, birds imported from Eastern States last season. J. For, 40 John street, Victoria.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—Black, white and buff Oringtons, white Leghorns and Pekin duck eggs. Miss Turner, Cadboro Bay road. Tel. B337.

**FOR SALE**—Quiet, fresh calved family cow. 100 Moss street.

WANTED—A delivery horse at once. Apply to Watson & Jones, Grocers.

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS**

**FOR SALE**—Japanese Bly bulbs, six different kinds, have arrived at Japanese store, 138 Government street, corner Johnson street.

**FOR SALE**—Oak top carved round-end counter (L), back counter, shelves with Canadian plate glass, suitable for confectionery. Can be seen at 78 Douglas street.

**FOR SALE**—Slab wood, Lemon, Gonnacon & Co. Orchard and Government streets. Telephone 77.

**FOR SALE**—Cheap—One English billiard table and one American billiard table. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

**FOR SALE—RESIDENCES**

\$3,600—7 room two storey house, and stable, corner lot; all modern conveniences, including carpets, blinds, etc., all new. One of the best locations and bargains in Victoria; owner leaving town. Apply Government street and Avalon road (James Bay).

**FOR SALE**—Lot 60x120, corner of Cook and Johnson; 2 cottages; all modern conveniences. Address Box 215 this office.

**ENTERTAINMENTS**

W. O. W., masquerade dance at A. O. U. W. hall, Wednesday, February 22. Tickets, 50c each, at Mrs. Aaronson's, 109 Government street.

**MASQUERADE**—Ladies' masquerade costumes made to order and for hire, at 50 North Park street.

**TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.**

**TO LET**—Large comfortable room; two beds, bath, etc.; partial board if desired; one block from car line. Inquire 91 Kingston street.

**TO LET**—Four large, sunny bedrooms, with breakfast; locally central; five minutes' from post office and town. Apply 60 Rae street.

**TO LET**—Large front room, partly furnished, to lady. Apply 15 Frederick street.

**TO LET**—2 newly furnished housekeeping rooms, with use of bath. 129 Vancouver street.

**WANTED**—A tenant (gentleman) for a bright, large bed-sitting room (modern house); stands in large grounds; private family; within five minutes of car (Fort). Apply between 12 and 2 p.m. Rae street.

**TO RENT**—Comfortably furnished cottage, conveniently located. Apply Box 480 Colonist.

**FARMS FOR RENT**

**FOR RENT**—Farm, near Victoria, with privilege of buying stock, feed and implements. Apply Box 477 Colonist office.

**FARM TO LEASE**—Suitable for fruit or stock raising; about 7 miles from Victoria; over 300 acres, all fenced; about 20 to 25 acres cleared; rich bottom land; with dwelling, barns, etc. Apply to Aldred Gray, Marine Iron Works, Victoria.

**FOR SALE—FARM LANDS**

\$1,300—Farm, 15 acres; new 7 room house; suitable for orchard or poultry; situated at Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring Island. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

## FOR SALE—PROPERTY

**FOR SALE**—Corner lot on one of the best streets; 5 minutes from P. O.; 1 1/2 storey, 8 room house; electric light, sewer, \$2,700. Apply E. A. Harris, 35 Fort street.

\$900.00—Cragflower road, about 1-1/2 acres, good building site. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

**CAREY ROAD**—One acre with buildings, \$650. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

**FOR SALE**—Beacon Hill Park—Lots 50x150, facing east, on the Park, \$900 each. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Cheapest place on the Coast to buy Curlicues—Landsberg's Museum, 43 Johnson street.

**MONEY LOANED** on every kind of approved security. 43 Johnson street, Box 525.

WANTED—All organized labor to know that theatres, Watson, Grand and Savoy employ only union musicians in their orchestras.

**THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY**—60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 2 p.m. J. Devereux.

**ADVERTISING WORLD**, Columbus, Ohio, a monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c. for four months' trial.

**FOR SALE**—Fresh colchons just arrived. Gower & Wriglesworth, 110 Douglas street and 51 Johnson street. Phone 910.

**FOR SALE**—Milk business, as a going concern; 21 head cattle, 2 horses, 2 carts, cans, etc., new separator; very cheap (large quantity of hay). B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

WANTED—To buy, old postage stamps used on letters between the years 1850 to 1870. Address G. E. Cox, care of Post Office, Vancouver, B. C.

**FOR SALE**—A business snap. Small, though well assorted, stock of military for sale; business of that could be desired; with good location and cheap rent. A splendid opportunity for person with moderate capital. Reason for selling, poor health. Mrs. J. G. Fair, Duncan, B. C.

## THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Anything and everything about the farm may be turned into ready Cash by using the Classified Advertising Columns of THE COLONIST

## ONE CENT, ONE WORD, ONE ISSUE

For 25c an eight word "For Sale" "Wanted" or "For Exchange" announcement will be inserted in THE COLONIST (daily or semi-weekly) for THREE TIMES.

Some wise men use the Advertising Columns of THE COLONIST regularly and make money.

Here is a sample letter telling of results.

SEABROOK FARM, Galiano Island

DEAR SIR:—I am sending you another ad—I put one in 2 weeks ago for 50 pullets and could have sold them 5 times over to people from off the mainland and several other points.

I am Sir  
Yours Truly  
Wm. Hodgson

Address

## THE COLONIST

Advertising Dep't . . . Victoria, B. C.  
Branch Office 612 Hastings St. Vancouver, B. C.

## WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—15 to 25 acres good land, cleared or uncleared, any settled locality. Particulars to Box 457 this office.

## TO RENT—RESIDENCES

TO LET—A furnished cottage; \$7.00. Williams, 104 Yates street.

TO RENT—A comfortably furnished seven roomed house to let; moderate rent; Cadboro Bay road; lady border willing to remain with satisfactory tenant. Apply for key to 60 Rae street.

TO LET—Six room house, 174 1/2 Yates street. Apply Thos. Shotbolt, 69 John street.

TO RENT—10 furnished houses, from 6 to 10 rooms; unfurnished from 4 to 8 rooms; stores and restaurant. Apply B. A. Harris & Co., 35 Fort street.

TO LET—Furnished house, in good repair, on Beacon Hill car line; 8 rooms and bath room and cellar, hot and cold water. Rent \$23 per month. Address Box 324 Colonist.

TO RENT—S.x roomed cottage on Fernwood road. Apply 5 Centre road.

TO RENT—Esquimalt road, 7 roomed furnished house; electric light, stable, 1 acre land. \$25. Apply E. A. Harris, 35 Fort street.

TO LET—Large 2 storey storage warehouse, with electric power for hoisting, or suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Court for a transfer to J. T. Pearce of my license to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the Southeast corner of Johnson and Wharf Streets, in the City of Victoria, B. C., known as the Occidental Hotel. Dated this 11th day of January, A. D. 1906.

J. ARNASON.  
D. ARNASON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of our liquor license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail, on the premises known as the Rock Bay Hotel, corner of Bridge street and Esquimalt road, Victoria City, to Niels Hansen. Victoria, February 12, 1906.

J. ARNASON.  
D. ARNASON.

WANTED—MALE HELP  
WANTED—A smart boy to learn grocery business and drive wagon. Apply Box 13 this office.

WANTED—Men at the Victoria Chemical Co. works, Erie street, outer wharf.

WANTED—Active men to take orders for custom made clothes. Best commission ever offered. Telegraph code for rush orders. Experience not necessary. Rex Tailoring Co., Toronto.

WANTED—A young man to work on farm, able to milk. Wages \$25 per month and board. W. Raines, Nanaimo, P. O.

WANTED—A young man to work on farm, able to milk. Wages \$25 per month and board. W. Raines, Nanaimo, P. O.

WANTED—A young man to work on farm, able to milk. Wages \$25 per month and board. W. Raines, Nanaimo, P. O.

## Professional Directory

## ARCHITECTS

W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Architect, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C. Telephone B931.

## ASSAYER AND CHEMIST

J. O'SULLIVAN, F.C.S., Provincial Assayer and Chemist, Vancouver, B. C.

## CONSULTING ENGINEERS

REBBECK, JAMES K., Tel. 1068. Consulting Mechanical Engineer, Naval Architect. Plans, specifications, Special designs. Reports, surveys, and supervising. Rooms 22-23 Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C.

GEORGE H. WEBSTER, M. Can. Soc. C. E., Consulting Civil Engineer, Fairfield Building, Vancouver.

## DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office 567; Residence, 122.

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

HUTCHISON BROS., Mechanical Engineers, Broughton, Victoria, Tel. 1179.

## EDUCATIONAL

SHORTLAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street, Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

SPANISH LESSONS given; moderate terms. Apply Box 15 this office.

## AUCTIONEERS

F. J. BITTANCOURT, auctioneer, has for private sale, 10,000 feet wire cable at 3c. foot, in any lengths; also Alexandra cream separator; 3 incubators.

## ALES AND STOUT

FAIRHALL BROS., Bottles Ale, Stout and "Bromo Hygeia." Esq't Rd. Tel. 444.

## AUTOMOBILES.

HUTCHISON BROS., Broughton Street, Victoria, B. C. Tel. 1179.

**AWNINGS AND WINDOW BLINDS**  
Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas. Tel. 718.

**BAGGAGE DELIVERED**  
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129.

**BAKERY**  
FOR CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Pastry, etc., call up Phone 361. London & Vancouver Bakery, D. W. Hanbury, Prop., 73 Fort St., Victoria.

Home-made Bread and Cakes—The D. & C. Bakery, 25 Johnson St., Tel. 819.

**BOARDING STABLES**  
R. BRAY, Livery Stables, 122 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C. Tel. 182.

**BOOKBINDING.**  
THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

**NURSE**  
MRS. E. GALE—Nurse, 98 Superior St., first cottage from Meuzies. Phone 802.

**PATENTS AND LEGAL**  
ROWLAND BRITAIN, Registered Attorney, Patents in all countries. Fairfield Bldg., opp. Post Office, Vancouver.

**BOAT AND LAUNCH BUILDER**  
R. F. STEPHENS, N. A.—Builder of Steamers, Ships, Launches, Yachts, Boats, etc. All kinds of repairs neatly executed; Boats and Launches kept in stock; Plans and Specifications prepared. Prices moderate. Cars and ferry pass the premises, Sunny Side Avenue, Victoria Arm, Victoria, B. C. Telephone 385A.

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY**  
VICTORIA BOOK & STA. CO. Tel. 63.

**BRASS CASTINGS**  
Albion Stove Works, 42 Pembroke. Tel. 91.

**BUILDER & GEN'L CONTRACTOR.**  
THOMAS CATTRELL—16 Broad Street, Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

**BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE**  
G. E. MUNRO & CO., Yates St. Tel. 628.

**BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING.**  
WORK DONE with neatness and despatch; lowest prices; repairs while you wait. Private waiting room. A. 1105B, 30 Oriental Ave., opp. Grand Theatre. Tel. 1923.

**CARRIAGE BUILDER**  
Importer and Manufacturer of Carriages and Buggies. Wm. Mable, 115 Johnson St.

**CARPETS CLEANED AND RELAID**  
Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas. Tel. 718.

**CARTRIDGES**  
ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Sole Agents for Curtis Harvey's celebrated "Amberite" Smokeless Cartridges.



## IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

### SERVING.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,  
Whose deeds, both great and small,  
Are close-knit, strands of an unbroken  
thread.

Where love cannot all,  
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no  
bells.

The book of life the shining record tells.  
They leave shall chant its own beauteous  
After their own life working. A child's kiss  
Set on thy smiling lips shall make thee  
glad.

A sick man helped by thee shall make thee  
strong.  
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense  
Of service which thou tenderest.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Japan has 200 private shipbuilding  
yards.

Regina and Calgary printers have  
received the eight-hour day.

The price of anthracite coal at Grand  
Forks has been increased 50c. per ton.

Unskilled labor at Belleville, Ont.,  
has obtained an increase of one cent  
per hour.

Detroit electrical workers have ar-  
ranged for a series of lectures on the  
ethics of their calling.

Victoria Journeymen Tailors' Union  
hold their annual ball on Friday, 23rd  
inst.

The machinery at Sechart Whaling  
Station, V. I., is now being operated to  
its full capacity, giving employment to  
quite a number of men.

Shipbuilding in the States is not  
growing. The output for the last four  
years in thousands of tons, was 1902,  
468; 1903, 436; 1904, 378; 1905, 330.

Seventy-five per cent of the unions of  
the International Typographical Union  
have now secured the eight-hour  
agreement, and the number is being  
added to daily.

Plumbers of Boston, Mass., and  
Hartford, Conn., have been granted an  
increase from \$3.50 to \$4 per day.

Plasterers at Pittsburg were granted  
an advance of 20 cents per day, making  
\$4.50 per day of eight hours.

Japanese barbers in California are  
working for about \$5 per week, and  
are driving the white barbers out of  
business.

The work of the Japanese and Korean  
Exclusion league has recently been  
formally indorsed by organized labor  
throughout California.

The Panama Canal Commission has  
adopted a suggestion made by Chair-  
man Shonts to experiment with labor  
from the north part of Spain in con-  
struction work on the Isthmus.

The prize offered by the Great North-  
ern Railway company, England, for the  
best kept section of rails on its sys-  
tem, has been awarded to the plate-  
layers on the Knebworth section, Hert-  
fordshire.

About 100 men employed on the  
Trenton division of the Philadelphia &  
Reading railway, have received notice  
of increase pay and shorter hours.

For some time past the workmen in  
the bookbinding and paper-box making  
establishments in Sydney have been  
working to secure higher wages.

The Journeymen Bookbinders' Union  
of San Francisco has secured the eight-  
hour workday, to take effect July 1,  
1907. The minimum scale agreed upon  
is \$19.50 a week for forwarders, finish-  
ers and rulers.

An Iowa court has recently decided  
that \$10 is the weekly minimum upon  
which a person can live comfortably,  
and compels a man in very moderate  
circumstances to pay that amount to his  
divorced wife each week.

Mr. Archibald Sturrock, formerly lo-  
comotive engineer on the Great North-  
ern of England, is said to be the oldest  
engineer in the world, having arrived  
at the age of 90. He joined the road  
in 1850 and practically revolutionized  
the narrow gauge system.

Chicago waitresses opened a union  
hospital in their rooms at 139 Dear-  
borne street, where it is proposed to  
furnish first aid treatment to members  
of the organization suffering from ill-  
received while at work. The  
hospital will be conducted under the  
auspices of the union and the president  
has been chosen head nurse.

The salary of the chief of the fire de-  
partment at London, Ont., has been in-  
creased from \$1,200 to \$1,300 per an-  
num. At Montreal, Que., the salaries  
of firemen were increased \$25 per an-  
num. The chief and assistant chief of  
the fire department, Kingston, Ont.,  
were increased \$50 per annum.

"The Rt. Hon. John," as Minister  
John Burns is now called, wrote a  
characteristic account for the English  
"Who's Who." Referring to his edu-  
cation, he says: "Battersea and at  
night schools, and still learning. Came  
into the world with a struggle, strug-  
gling now, and prospects of continuing  
it."

President Ryan, of the International  
Association of Bridge and Structural  
Iron Workers, decided, at the request of  
the New York district council of  
Household and Bridgemen's unions,  
to call a national strike against the  
iron league. It will affect 10,000 struc-  
tural iron workers and indirectly  
more than 200,000 workers out of  
employment.

A working man's wife at Franken-  
feld, in the canton of Zurich, Switzer-  
land, has given birth to four children  
in one year. In January, 1905, twins  
were born, and on December 31st last  
the woman gave birth to twins again.  
The four babies and the mother are do-  
ing well, but it is stated that the father  
has taken to drink and refuses to re-  
turn home.

The Empress of Germany visited an  
exhibition of home-made work in Ber-  
lin. Her Majesty expressed amaze-  
ment at the low wages paid to makers  
of children's dresses, seven cents an  
hour, and for 140 tin toy soldiers,  
twelve cents. The Empress asked:  
"What can be done to stop this mis-  
ery?"

P. J. McArdle, president of the Amal-  
gamated Association of Iron, Steel and  
Tin Plate Workers, has been notified  
that the eastern steel and iron manu-  
facturers have refused to increase the  
pay of tonnage men 12½ per cent, be-

ginning January 15, as demanded.  
President McArdle will take a stand to  
compel the increased wages. About  
5,000 skilled men are affected, and if  
they decided to strike it will close down  
plants employing about 20,000 men.

The boot and shoe manufacturers of  
Quebec announce an advance in price  
in all lines and qualities of leather  
footwear, to take effect immediately.  
The advance in price of leather and the  
increased cost of labor are given as  
the cause.

Owen E. Lovejoy, assistant secretary  
of the national child labor committee,  
speaking at New Orleans before the  
Home Mission Institute of the Metho-  
dist Episcopal church, said that during  
the last year, directly or indirectly,  
through the work of this committee,  
improved legislation was secured in  
twelve states, all in the north and  
west; among them being New York,  
Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode  
Island and Vermont.

A new embarrassment of the United  
States government has arisen in con-  
nection with the digging of the Pan-  
ama canal. This time it is the likeli-  
hood of a fight with the labor unions  
over the question of whether the eight-  
hour day, as enforced on the canal  
zone, shall be repeated. The adminis-  
tration has made up its mind to abolish  
the law, but the labor organs have  
given notice that they will fight against  
it.

Coal mines in Nanaimo last month  
were working full time, steadily increas-  
ing their output. Installation of new

machinery, erection of buildings and  
improvements to plant, were also in  
progress. There was a little slack time  
at the Extension mines, but the mines  
at Cumberland were working steadily.

With prospects pointing to a strike  
of 550,000 coal miners unless the pres-  
ent deadlock is broken by some unfor-  
seen influence, the National convention  
of the United Mine Workers of Amer-  
ica adjourned at Indianapolis after the  
dissolution without reaching a settle-  
ment of a wage scale of the joint con-  
ference of the operators and miners  
of the Central and Southwestern dis-  
tricts.

Austrian country doctors, who are  
dissatisfied with their rate of payment,  
are preparing to strike. They declare  
that they will no longer vaccinate the  
poor for 4 cents a person, when veteri-  
nary surgeons receive 16 cents for in-  
jecting each head of cattle. They  
point out that qualified doctors for ex-  
amining "tramps" and "vagrants," re-  
ceive less than barbers who cut the  
hair of the same individuals. They  
declare that they will cease work except  
in cases of extreme peril unless the  
government increases the wholesale  
payment of public medical attendants.

John Houston, M. P. P. for Nelson,  
has applied for reinstatement as a  
member of the International Typo-  
graphical Union, as the following notice  
appearing in the Typographical Jour-  
nal shows: 105 Goldfields, Nev.—  
John Houston, aged 55 years; at trade  
40 years; learned trade in office of  
Prairie Farmer, Chicago, worked on In-  
dependent, Helena, Mont.; formerly a  
member of Helena union, but allowed  
card to lapse.

Business in nearly all lines was  
fairly active throughout the month,  
says the Victoria correspondent of the  
Labour Gazette. Iron moulders were fully  
employed. Machinists and engineers,  
electrical workers and linemen reported  
a fair month. Blacksmiths, boiler-  
makers and iron shipbuilders reported  
trade as satisfactory. In some yards  
shipwrights and caulkers were busy.  
But there was not work enough offered  
to provide all mechanics in this line  
with steady employment. Sheet metal  
workers were busy.

United States Commissioner of Labor  
Wright proves the superiority of the  
union over the non-union shoe-worker.  
According to Mr. Wright's latest spe-  
cial report, shoe manufacturers who  
employ union labor gained twenty-one  
hours, twenty-two minutes and six and  
a half seconds on every 100 pairs of  
shoes made over manufacturers who  
use non-union help; in other words,  
shoe manufacturers who employ non-  
union workers have to pay for  
twenty-one hours, twenty-two minutes  
and six and a half seconds more labor  
on every 100 pairs of shoes turned out  
of their factories than do their wiser  
competitors who hire union help.

In November, 1904, the Panama Canal  
Commission's employees on the Isth-  
mus numbered 3,000. In November,  
1905, they numbered approximately 22-  
000. Of these 11,300 were under the  
Department of Construction and En-  
gineering, 2,600 under the Bureau of  
Material and Supplies, and 3,650 under  
the Department of Government and  
Sanitation. There were in the local  
auditor's office 46 men, and in the office  
of the disbursing officer 21. Of the 17-  
000 employees about 2,700 were on the  
gold rolls and 14,250 on the silver rolls.  
The number of white Americans on the  
Isthmus of Panama is estimated at  
1,500. The Panama Railroad Company  
employs about 2,500 men, who are not  
included in the total of 17,000.

There has been a general increase  
in the wages schedule of the Canadian  
Pacific railway maintenance of way  
employees, going into effect at once.

All the maintenance of way employees  
west of Port Arthur on the Pacific  
Western and Central Divisions are af-  
fected by the increase. An average in-  
crease of ten cents per day per man is  
provided for by the new wage schedule,  
which goes into force now. According  
to the occupation and the rate of pay,  
some of the employees of the big rail-  
way company will now get from \$1 to  
\$2 and in a few cases \$5 more per  
week. All the minor differences be-  
tween the company and its employees  
were amicably settled at the Winnipeg  
conference, and the most cordial rela-  
tions now exist between the men and  
the company. Although under the con-  
trol of the C. P. R. the employees on  
the E. & N. railway are not included  
in the increase, as they were not rep-  
resented at the conference.

The Journal of the American Medi-  
cal Association has printed an editorial  
which is an eloquent argument in fa-  
vor of unionism. Nothing could be  
more marked than the effect of the  
sanitary conditions required by the Cl-  
gar Makers' Union. They have reduc-  
ed the death rate from consumption  
among their members from 51 per cent  
to 21 per cent, during about three years  
of eight-hour (or union) rule. During  
the same period the average life length  
increased from thirty-one years to  
forty-seven years. The most recent  
government figures place the death rate  
of all cigar makers (from tuberculosis)  
at 62 per cent—now the union rate is  
24 per cent, making the non-union or  
"individual liberty" death rate from  
this dreaded disease about 76 per cent.  
Thus in a medical trade journal union-  
ism is given credit for accomplishing  
more than medical science itself in  
eradication from earth this dreadful  
 scourge—consumption.—Ex.

The following decision rendered by  
Judge Curran at Montreal last Decem-  
ber, is of interest to labor men: In  
August, 1903, the plaintiffs, in a case  
which was recently tried before Mr.  
Justice Curran at Montreal, were en-  
gaged as stevedores in removing from

granted the privilege of joining the  
local and in other cases have  
secured a charter for a local among  
themselves. Labor unions must as a  
matter of necessity, secure the majority  
of all working men in order to succeed,  
and as a result have admitted all com-  
ers, but the question of securing a  
membership among a class that will not  
become Americanized the case is dis-  
ficult. In a short time after becom-  
ing a member of a labor union the av-  
erage foreigner has been an active  
worker in the ranks of organized la-  
bor and is a good citizen of the United  
States and intends to remain there  
permanently. The case with the Chi-  
nese or Japanese is otherwise. They  
will not assimilate and after saving  
most of their earnings they depart for  
the place of their birth, taking with  
them their all.

Secretaries of labor unions will con-  
fer a favor upon the labor editor if  
they will forward any items of general  
interest occurring in their unions to  
The Colonist.

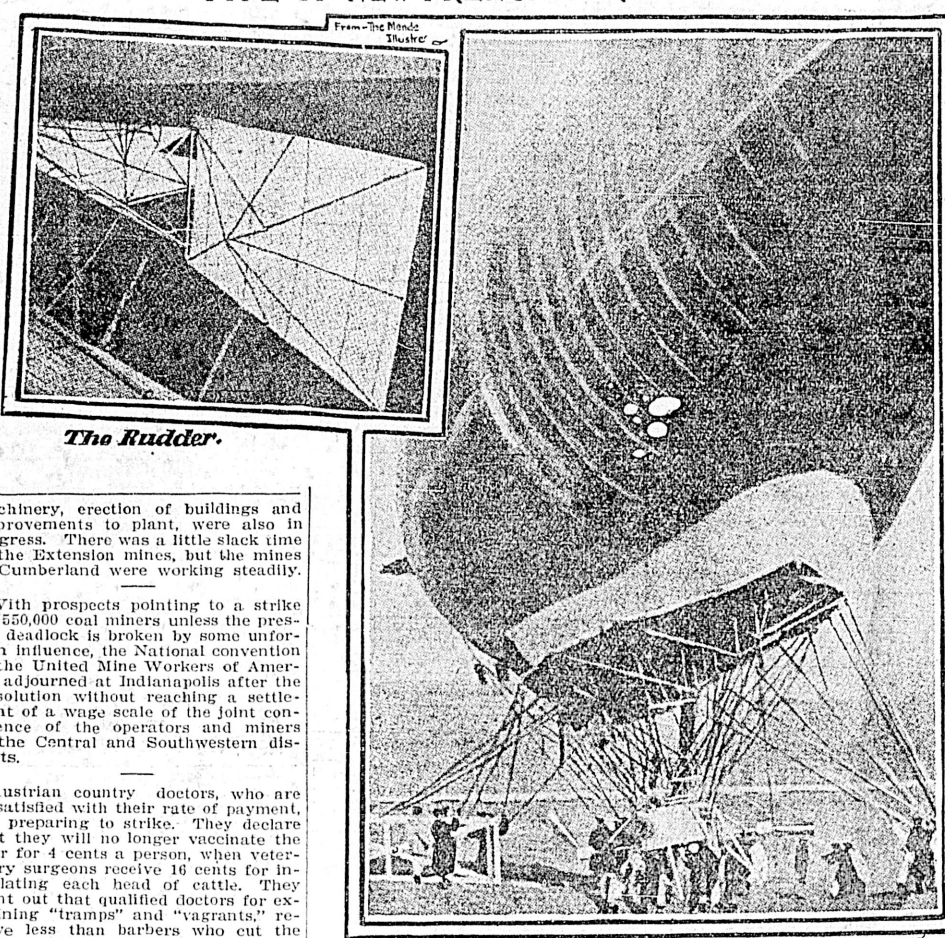
### GALLANTRY REWARDED.

Captain and Crew of British Steamer  
Presented With Testimonials.

Washington, Feb. 14.—By direction of  
President Roosevelt the state depart-  
ment has caused to be prepared testi-  
monials for the officers of the British  
steamer Statia for their gallantry and  
human conduct in rescuing the crew of  
the sinking American bark Edward J.  
Mayberry of New York. The Statia lay  
by the sinking bark all night of Decem-  
ber 18th off the North Carolina coast  
and rescued the sailors early next day  
with great risk and difficulty.

Captain Hinds of the Statia and  
Third Mate Finnis have been awarded  
gold watches, while gold medals have  
been bestowed on Carpenter Samsonson,  
boatswain Barrett and Seamen Hearnie,  
May, Saunders and Wiley.

### TYPE OF NEW FRENCH WAR BALOON



The Rudder.

At the Start.

The Allan wharf and loading into the  
steamship Victorian a pile of deals be-  
longing to the defendants. On the  
stevedores' employees commencing to  
work on one of the lumber piles, four  
deals, forming the roof thereof, fell on  
one of the men, named Jas. Finn, in-  
flicting injuries from which he died.  
The widow took an action against the  
owners and the stevedores and, after a  
jury trial, obtain judgment against the  
stevedores for \$3,000. Action was then  
taken by the stevedores to recover  
this amount from the firm for whom  
the work was done, on the ground that  
the fall of the deals arose from the  
faulty construction of the pile. His  
Lordship held that the facts went  
to show that the owners and stevedores  
were equally to blame and awarded the  
stevedores, the plaintiffs in the present  
case, judgment against the owners of  
the lumber for \$1,500 and costs.

The following is the full text of a  
bill introduced by the attorney-general:  
An Act to amend the "Coal Mines Reg-  
ulation Act." His Majesty, by and  
with the advice and consent of the  
Legislative Assembly of the Province  
of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the "Coal  
Mines Regulation Act Further Amend-  
ment Act, 1906."

2. Rule 34 of section 2 of the  
Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1905, is  
repealed, and the following is substituted  
therefor: "Rule 34. No person unable  
to speak English shall be appointed to  
or shall occupy any position of trust or  
responsibility in or about a mine sub-  
ject to this Act, whereby through his  
ignorance, carelessness or negligence  
he might endanger the life or limb of  
any person employed in or about a  
mine, viz.: As bankman, on-setter,  
signalman, brakeman, pointsman, fur-  
nace-man, engineer, or be employed  
below ground, or at the windlass of a  
sinking-pit."

Gladstone local union United Mine  
Workers of America, Fernie, B. C.,  
has petitioned in favor of the 8-hours  
Smelter Bill, while the managers of the  
Britannia, Nelson and Granby smelters  
object to an eight-hour law, applying  
to all employees at smelters. They  
concede an eight-hour shift for the  
twelve-hour class, but protest against  
the further concession of eight hours  
for a ten-hour shift.

As a matter of protection the labor  
unions have admitted all foreigners  
to their unions with a few exceptions,  
which in most cases consisted in  
their becoming citizens, at least de-  
claring their intention to do so. The  
question of admitting the Japanese into  
the unions is an old one on this coast,  
and in some cases they have been

DEAD AT HIS POST.  
Engineer Killed and His Body Hangs  
Out of Cab Window.

Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Joseph Les-  
lie, engineer of a fast freight train on  
the Erie Railway, running between  
Hornellsville and Susquehanna, was  
found dead at his post early today at  
Wellsburg. Leslie, reached out of the  
cab in Corning to catch an order  
handed to him on a ring, when his  
hand struck some projection and he  
was presumably instantly killed. Pass-  
ing through this city his lifeless body  
hung out of the engine cab, the head  
striking semaphore and gates, and  
blood being spilled all along the tracks.  
The towman noticed something  
wrong, from the fact that the freight  
was then running at the rate of a  
mile a minute, and they cleared the  
track ahead. The conductor made his  
way over the train and set the air  
brakes. The fireman, a new man, was  
not aware of the death of the engine-  
er until Wellsburg was reached, the  
engine being of the "Mother Hubbard"  
type.

### THE ROYAL TEMPLARS.

Meeting of Grand Council at Nanaimo  
Brought to Close.

Nanaimo, Feb. 16.—(Special).—The  
meeting of the grand council of the Ro-  
yal Templars, Victoria, and its suc-  
cessors, was closed by a mass meeting in  
a close by a mass meeting in the  
Baptist church which was addressed by  
a number of the local clergy and some  
of the visiting delegates followed by a  
banquet prepared by members of the  
local council. This meeting of the grand  
council is considered to be one of the  
most successful ever held in British Co-  
lumbia. Officers for the ensuing year  
were elected as follows: Grand coun-  
cillor, J. C. Robertson, Chilliwack;  
grand vice-chancellor, Mrs. L. G. Hoff-  
master, Vancouver; grand chaplain, W.  
M. Ritchie, Victoria; grand secretary,  
J. A. Johnson, New Westminster; treas-  
urer, J. Carter Smith, New Westminster;  
grand herald, W. J. Brown, Nanaimo;  
guard, — Symonds, Vancouver; sentinel,  
C. Pearson, Chilliwack; medical referee,  
Dr. Brydon-Jack, Vancouver; auditor,  
J. A. Johnson, New Westminster; trust-  
ees, Benjamin Purr, New Westminster  
(three years); D. G. McDonald, Nanaimo  
(two years); E. S. Cook, Nanaimo  
(one year); executive, J. J. Johnson,  
New Westminster; W. F. Boggs, New  
Westminster; J. McD. Campbell, New  
Westminster; Dominion representative,  
N. R. Brown, New Westminster.

"Novely St. Con't" next Wednesday  
evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian  
church school; commence at 8.15. Tic-  
ets 25 cents.

COURT HOUSE, VANCOUVER.  
Notice to Architects—Competitive Designs.  
The Government of British Columbia  
invite Architects to submit competitive de-  
signs for a new Court House which it is  
proposed to erect at Vancouver, B. C., at  
a cost not exceeding \$150,000.  
The drawings, addressed to the Hon. the  
Chief Commissioner and superscribed "De-  
sign, Court House, Vancouver," are to be  
sent in on or before the 10th March, 1906,  
accompanied by a specification and report.  
The drawings, specification and report  
shall have no distinguishing mark or  
motto, the author's name being enclosed in  
a blank sealed envelope, and securely at-  
tached to the drawings submitted.  
The drawings shall include only a floor  
plan of each floor, section and two eleva-  
tions, and shall be drawn on an eight  
scale. The sectional parts of the walls  
shall be blacked in, and the elevations  
shall be in line only in ink. No etching or  
coloring of any kind shall be permitted.  
The accommodation shall consist of: (1.)  
Boiler room; (2.) Police Department; (3.) Six  
cells; (4.) Timber Agent's office; (5.) As-  
sessor and Collector's office; (6.) Agricul-  
tural Department; (7.) Assize Court; (8.)  
Full Court; (9.) County Court; (10.) Cham-  
bers Court; (11.) Small Debts Court; (12.)  
Six Judges' rooms; (13.) Barristers' room;  
(14.) Law Society Library; (15.) Sheriff's  
office; (16.) Registrar Supreme Court of  
dece; (17.) Registrar County Court office;  
(18.) Tax Cost office; (19.) Stenographer's  
room; (20.) Grand Jury room; (21.) Petty  
Jury room; (22.) Witnesses' room; (23.)  
Caretaker's quarters; (24.) Land Registry  
office; (25.) Vaults for Court records; (26.)  
Water closets, etc.  
It is suggested that the Land Registry  
office shall be a separate fire-proof build-  
ing, and therefore the design shall show it  
is an annex on one side of the main build-  
ing. The corresponding annex on the other  
side shall accommodate all offices not  
directly connected with the Courts.  
The design shall be so arranged that ad-  
ditions harmonizing with the original build-  
ing can be made as the public service may  
require it.  
The drawings shall be judged upon by  
Messrs. Darling and Pierson, of Toronto, or  
by the President of the Toronto Institute  
of Architects.  
The design placed first by the judges  
shall receive a premium of \$850, and the  
design receiving second place \$250.  
The Government reserve the right to  
erect the building from any of the designs  
submitted.  
The site of the proposed building is  
Block 51, situated immediately west of the  
C. P. R. Hotel, between Georgia Street  
and Robson Street on the south and Howe  
Street and Hornby Street on the west.  
F. C. GAMBLE,  
Public Works Engineer.  
Lands and Works Department,  
Victoria, B. C., 10th February, 1906. f15

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we  
intend to apply at the next regular sitting  
of the Licensing Commission for a trans-  
fer to Robert Chadwick and Robert Laing of our  
retail Liquor License to sell spirituous and  
fermented liquors at the Jubilee Saloon,  
situate on Johnson Street, in the City of  
Victoria, B. C.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1906.  
FREDERICK WHITE,  
ROBERT CHADWICK.

IN THE MATTER of an Application for a  
Duplicate of Certificate of Title to Lot  
158, Block X, Hillside Extension of the  
Work Estate (Map 132), Victoria  
City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is  
my intention at the expiration of one  
month from the first publication hereof to  
issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title  
to the above land issued to Peter Hansen  
on the 3rd day of February, 1892, and  
numbered 13390A.

S. Y. WOOTTON,  
Registrar-General.  
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.,  
14th day of February, 1906. f16

TAKE NOTICE that a general meet-  
ing of F. C. Darling & Co., Ltd., will be  
held at the offices of the undersigned on  
Monday, the 5th day of March, 1906, at  
the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon,  
for the purpose of placing the Liquidator's  
account before the shareholders, and of  
hearing any explanation which the Liquid-  
ator may give.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 26th day  
of January, 1906.  
ROBERTSON & ROBERTSON,  
32 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., Sollic-  
itors for the Liquidator. Ja27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I in-  
tend to apply at the next sitting of the  
Board of Licensing Commissioners for a  
transfer to Joseph Boscowitz of my retail  
liquor license to sell spirituous and fer-  
mented liquors on the premises known as  
the Imperial Bar, situate in the Imperial  
Building at the corner of View and Doug-  
las Streets.

Dated the 5th day of February, A. D.  
1906.  
C. E. CAPPLEMAN,  
By his Attorney in Fact,  
Joseph Boscowitz.

NOTICE.  
In the goods of William Austin, deceased.

All persons indebted to the estate of the  
above named deceased are requested to pay  
the amount of such indebtedness to the  
undersigned forthwith, and all persons  
having claims against the said estate are  
required to forward particulars hereof to  
the undersigned, duly verified, on or before  
the 24th day of February, 1906.

Dated the 12th day of February, 1906.  
22 Bastion St., Victoria. Solicitors for  
James W. Meldrum, Executor. f13

TENDERS  
Tenders will be received by the under-  
signed up to noon of March 1, 1906, for  
the purchase of the premises used by S.  
H. Pearce as a Salmon and Clam Can-  
ner, situated on Spleer Island, together  
with all movable and fixed machinery,  
churns and chattels contained in and  
about the said premises, these chattels be-  
ing more particularly described as follows:  
Cooking Kettles, 1 Boiling Kettle, 1  
Crimper Machine, 1 Filling Table, 2  
Sieves, 1,200' Flots, 2 Bbl. Lacquer, 7  
Bars Iron, 4 Charcoal Stoves, 1 Anchor,  
2 Pale Block and Tackle, 7 Lanterns, 1  
Lacquered Table, 300 lbs. Solid Iron  
Machine, 5 Axes, 1 W. Wursh, 250  
Grays, 100 lbs. Fine Salt, 3 Stoves, 100 lbs.  
Coal, 1 Scales, 2 Wash Tabs, 24 Pr. Win-  
dows, 11 Houses, 1 Water Keg, 35 M. T.  
S. Boxes, 1 Truck, 3 Cases, 2 Clam  
Tables, 1 Lye Kettle, 1 Soldering Machine,  
2 Coolers, 1 Fish Table, 2 Gill Nets, 2  
Cots Cotton Rope, 1 Ritz Fin, 1 Carboy  
Acid, 1 Truck, 1 Tray, 1 Anvil, 2 Clam  
Tables, 1 Blacksmith Outfit, 1 Water  
Tank, 2 Cross-cut Saws, 1½ Kegs Nails,  
10 lbs. Hanging Twine, 2 Boxes Hooks, 1  
Monkey, 1 Wrench, 3 But Knives, 1  
Box, 14 Soldering Irons, 2 Fish Boxes,  
2 Drums, 250 Clam Labels, 25 Sets Coolers  
Chains, 1 Selve Table, 1 Vice, 4 Buckets,  
1 Table.  
The highest or any tender not neces-  
sarily accepted.  
PEACY WOLLASTON, JR.,  
Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we  
intend to apply at the next regular sitting  
of the Board of Licensing Commissioners  
for the City of Victoria for a transfer of  
the Retail Liquor License now held by us  
to sell spirituous or fermented liquors at  
the premises known as the Prince of Wales'  
Saloon, situate at the corner of Govern-  
ment and Cormorant Street, and known as  
108 Government Street, Victoria, to the  
premises known as the Prince Saloon, sit-  
uate at the corner of Pandora and Govern-  
ment Streets, and known as 133 Govern-  
ment Street, Victoria.

Dated January 23, 1906.  
Ja24 JOSEPH H. BROWN.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant  
Soap Powder is better than other powders,  
as it is both soap and disinfectant. 34

## MELOTTE

### CREAM SEPARATOR

125,000 are in daily use. 500  
purchased by B.C. Farmers,  
who are all satisfied.

EASY to Clean, EASY to Turn.  
It has never been defeated in any pub-  
lic working contest. Send for catalogue  
and actual prices to

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd., 123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.  
P. R. 760

## C.C. Russell

Milinery and Dry Goods Importer Douglas St.

### Bargains for February

42-inch White Apron Lawn, Per yard	10c
40-inch Cream Organdie, per yard	10c
27-inch Chambray, per yard	10c
27-inch Zephyr Ginghams, per yard	10c
40-inch Cut Muslins, per yard	10c

Curtain Poles, 25c. Curtain Samples and Carpet Samples  
We are showing all the new weaves and shades in  
Mohairs for Spring.

### HOUSEKEEPERS' WASHING DAY

is relieved of half its burdens by using  
E. B. EDDY'S  
INDURATED  
FIBRE WARE  
TUBS AND PAILS.

Being LIGHT, STRONG and DUR-  
ABLE, and made in ONE PIECE,  
with no hoops to fall off, their  
superiority is at once apparent  
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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